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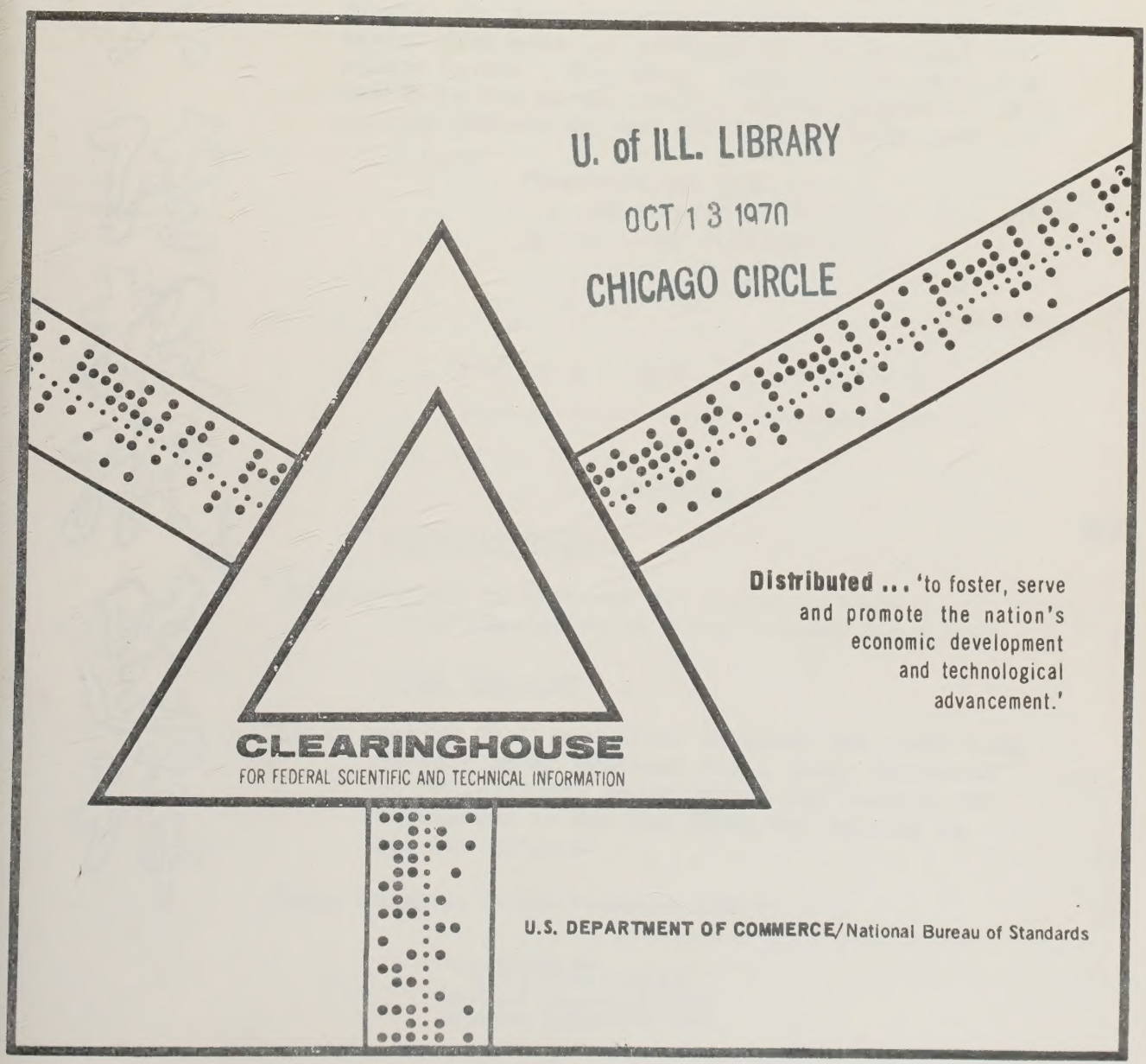
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中國大陸報刊選譯

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 4681-4685
June 22-26, 1970

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 22, 1970 No. 4681

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* NATIONAL *
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EMULATION DRIVE

Act According To Chairman Mao's Instructions--It Is Imperative To Grasp Typical Cases Well

- Investigation report on the grasping of typical cases by the Revolutionary Committee of Tachai Commune

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, May 29, 1970)

Jen-min Jih-pao Editor's Note: In accordance with Chairman Mao's great instructions, "It is imperative to grasp typical cases well," the Revolutionary Committee of Tachai Commune have earnestly grasped typical cases and worked practically. They solved problems of a general area at a selected spot, and then introduced the experience gained at the spot to the general area. They grasped typical cases well first in one-third of the area, and then paid attention to the rest of the area.

While introducing experience gained at a spot to the whole area, they took note of the special characteristics of the various production brigades, brought into full play their innate active factors, and enabled the experience of Tachai brigade to truly take root, flower and bear fruit in different brigades. In this way one spot was made to lead many other spots, which then merged into an extensive area, and advanced experience was quickly spread and marked results were produced. The spirit and conduct of the Revolutionary Committee of Tachai Commune in earnestly implementing Chairman Mao's instructions and working hard at grasping typical cases deserves to be emulated.

*

In launching the mass movement of "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," the Revolutionary Committee of Tachai Commune, Hsiyang hsien, Shansi Province, following Chairman Mao's great instructions, "It is imperative to grasp typical cases well" and "First grasp successfully one-third of the work in an area," have grasped typical cases, set up models,made one spot lead many other spots and joined these in an area, and caused the advanced to push forward the backward and the backward to catch up with the advanced, thus enabling the advanced experience of Tachai brigade to spread quickly throughout the whole commune and bear rich and abundant fruit.

Grasp Few But Select Typical Cases, Concentrate on Effective Work

The seat of Tachai commune is the heroic Tachai brigade. As soon as the revolutionary committee of Tachai commune came into being, they immediately took the decision to implement resolutely Chairman Mao's great call, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," to make the red flowers of Tachai blossom quickly through the length and breadth of the entire commune.

At the time they agreed that before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the masses were prevented from emulating Tachai by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line promoted by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, that the small handful of capitalist-roaders in the Party bound the masses hand and foot with one rule here and one regulation there in an attempt to sabotage the emulation of Tachai in agriculture, but that now with the proletariat in power and the consciousness of the masses of emulating Tachai increased, popularization of the experience of Tachai was no longer a problem.

Accordingly the commune cadres concentrated on organizing the cadres and masses of the commune for visits to Tachai, believing that everyone would know what to do after visiting Tachai and the whole commune would soon change its appearance. The results, however, were quite different, as a check afterward showed. Why was that? The masses said critically: "To cross the river it is necessary to build a bridge, to go to an upper floor it is necessary to have a ladder, and to learn from Tachai it is necessary to show us an example of learning, otherwise nothing can be learned." This view of the masses was quite to the point.

The commune revolutionary committee promptly organized the cadres to consult Chairman Mao's works. Chairman Mao said, "In carrying out any work or mission, it would be impossible to mobilize the broad masses for action if there is no general, universal call. But if there is only a general call and leading personnel do not concretely and directly carry out the work called for in some of the organizations, effect a breakthrough at one point to acquire experience, and then use the experience in guiding the other units, there will be no way to check and see whether the general call made is correct or not, and there will be no way to make the content of the general call fuller. There will then be the danger of the general call falling flat."

On the basis of Chairman Mao's instructions, the commune revolutionary committee realized after repeated discussion that in order to implement Chairman Mao's great directive, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai," it would not do to rely solely on making general calls or organizing visits, and that it was more important to grasp typical cases, set up models, and guide the general with the typical cases.

When they began to grasp typical cases, some of the comrades had the idea of "digging a well at one go." At one time on-the-spot meetings were held one after another almost non-stop, and the cadres were so busy attending these meetings that they could do little else. There was much grasping here and there, but nothing came out of it. The masses criticized this way of doing things, calling it "trying to catch a flea by hitting it with an open palm--a big effort that produces no results."

The revolutionary committee of Tachai commune again repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's great instruction: "Don't try to do anything everywhere all at once, but pick the most capable cadres and let them work first in certain places to gain experience. Then this experience should be introduced elsewhere gradually, so progress may be made in a wavelike manner." They came to realize that grasping everything at once was not in conformity with the method of work favored by Chairman Mao.

After the shortcoming of trying to grasp everything at once was overcome, there appeared the phenomenon of indiscriminate grasping of spots. In their eagerness to grasp typical cases, some of the comrades "went where production had made an advance or where output rose high." The result was that they grasped one here and another there, one in spring, another in summer, and yet another in fall. There was much grasping but little result. The masses said in sharp criticism: "You have no plan at all, but hoist flags everywhere indiscriminately. How do you expect us to learn?"

The commune revolutionary committee examined their own indiscriminate grasping of spots in the light of Chairman Mao's teachings. Chairman Mao said, "Care should be taken to collect and spread selected experience of a typical character, to enable the mass movement under one's leadership to move forward along the correct line." Having studied Chairman Mao's teaching, they all realized that spots must be grasped purposefully and selectively, and that they must not be grasped indiscriminately and at random.

Summing up the experience and lessons learned, comrades of the revolutionary committee of Tachai commune realized that it would not do to grasp spots, or grasp everything all at once, or grasp them indiscriminately, that it was necessary to grasp only a few but select spots and to concentrate on effective work.

Grasping of Typical Cases Must Be Done at the Spot, Models Must Serve a Purpose

How should the spots to be grasped be reduced to a select few and effective work be done in grasping them? The revolutionary committee of Tachai commune have adopted this method of work: Problems common to a whole area are brought to a spot for solution, and then the experience gained at the spot is used to guide the "emulate-Tachai" movement in the whole area.

At the beginning members of the commune revolutionary committee went deep below to make investigation and found a living idea: "Tachai is good, but we are too far behind. We don't know how many years it would take for us to catch up with it." This was a widespread living idea. To solve this problem of the mind, two learn-from-Tachai model brigades were set up in the commune, one was the backward-turned-advanced Wuchiap'ing brigade and the other was the ever more advanced Houchuang brigade.

Wuchiap'ing, comprising more than 270 households, is the nearest brigade in the commune to Tachai. In 1956 Wuchiap'ing and Tachai together formed one higher cooperative. At that time the per mow output of grain was a little more than 300 catties for both Wuchiap'ing and Tachai. But because renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i vigorously did away with the cooperatives from above and landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries and bad elements sabotaged them from below, Wuchiap'ing and Tachai were separated in the spring of 1957.

A few years later, Wuchiap'ing and Tachai became two different worlds. Holding high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought, Tachai persevered in self-reliance and followed the socialist road. Thus the old and poor Tachai became a new and rich Tachai. Wuchiap'ing, on the other hand, adopted material incentive and put work points in command. As a result, the land deteriorated steadily and grain output fell. Wuchiap'ing had much better land than Tachai, but its grain output fell from more than 300 catties per mow to 240 catties per mow, while that of Tachai rose to over 900 catties per mow.

In 1964 the great leader Chairman Mao issued the call, "In agriculture, learn from Tachai!" Wuchiap'ing summed up its past lessons and began to learn from Tachai. The Party branch of Tachai brigade also enthusiastically helped Wuchiap'ing brigade change its backward aspect. In this way Wuchiap'ing brigade reaped bumper harvests for five years in succession. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution in particular, output has been increasing by leaps and bounds. In 1966 the per mow output reached the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development," in 1967 it "crossed the Yellow River," and in 1969 it "crossed the Yangtze," trebling the average annual output before the movement to learn from Tachai.

Houchuang brigade is an old advanced unit in learning from Tachai. Here the population, land and labor are more or less the same as those of Tachai. As far back as 1959, the brigade began to emulate Tachai, and collective production improved year after year. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, cadres of the brigades more consciously than ever

launched an "In agriculture, learn from Tachai" movement. They wondered in the past at the speed of Tachai's change. Comrade Ch'en Yung-kuei said to them: "Men armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung have inestimable enthusiasm and inexhaustible strength." At that time they did not quite get the meaning of these words. In recent years as a result of their emulating of Tachai, Houchuang brigade has greatly changed in appearance. Practice taught them a lesson, and they now realized that men armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung really had inestimable enthusiasm and inexhaustible strength, and that Tachai was not beyond their reach, but that nothing would be too difficult if only they grasped Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Accordingly, in leading the masses to emulate Tachai, the Party branch of the brigade took great pains to make them learn from the way the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, destroyed selfishness and fostered devotion to public interests, and thoroughly remolded their world outlook.

In the fight to build their socialist new village, every one of them went all out and aimed high. The per mow grain output of the brigade exceeded the planned target in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" in 1966. In 1967 it "crossed the Yellow River." In 1968 it "crossed the Yangtze." Although there were a serious drought, windstorms and frost in 1969, the per mow output of grain still reached 900 catties, thanks to struggles waged against these natural calamities. In the three years since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the brigade has sold and delivered a total of 550,000 catties of grain to the State, or the equivalent of 150 percent of its total grain output of 1966.

The commune revolutionary committee earnestly summed up the experience of Wuchiap'ing and Houchuang in emulating Tachai and propagandized it throughout the commune. It brought a shock to the whole commune. The masses said, "Without the comparison we knew nothing. The comparison startled us. It won't do not to learn from Tachai, and having learned from Tachai, we shall excel ourselves." Those who at first thought Tachai beyond their reach and had no confidence in learning from Tachai were taught an impressive lesson.

Members of Chinshihp'o brigade compared themselves with Wuchiap'ing brigade and said, "We are like Wuchiap'ing in that our hills and land are linked with those of Tachai. If Wuchiap'ing brigade can radically change its appearance, why can't we?" Thereupon they launched revolutionary mass criticism, vigorously doing away with Rightist conservative ideas, and established the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act. They were determined to learn from Tachai and catch up with Wuchiap'ing. In this way Chinshihp'o brigade soon caught up with these brigades.

Chingkou brigade, which was separated from Tachai brigade by a hill called Hut'ou Shan, was an old advanced unit which emulated Tachai. The brigade had prided itself on being an old advanced unit, but after comparison with Houchuang brigade, it realized that was being left behind. It immediately rose to emulate Tachai and catch up with Houchuang. In 1969 the per mow output of grain of the brigade exceeded 760 catties.

In the course of disseminating the experience of Wuchiap'ing and Houchuang in their emulation of Tachai, it was found that little change had taken places in some small villages and production teams? Why? Leading comrades of the commune revolutionary committee went deep down the lower levels to investigate. They found that a living idea was prevalent in these small villages and production teams. People in these small villages and production teams said, "Tachai is too far ahead to catch up with, and Wu-chiap'ing and Houchuang are not easy to catch up with either because they are large and have plenty of manpower. We are too small, with little manpower and other resources. It's hard for us to emulate Tachai. Of course, if the State gives us some aid, we can change our appearance quickly too." This was an idea of dependence, which lacked the spirit of self-reliance and fighting hard under adverse conditions.

What should be done? At the time someone suggested finding a small village-team, where conditions were more favorable and work was well done, and making it a model. After discussion, the commune revolutionary committee did not take a decision immediately, but organized some personnel and sent them down to make investigation. As a result, it was found that Nannao brigade, to which no one had paid attention hitherto, was undergoing a great change.

Nannao brigade was a notoriously poor mountain village in Hsiyang hsien. There about 60 families lived on a 3-li ridge. The conditions were poor and the foundation was weak. Moreover, influenced by the black wind of restoration of capitalism raised by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i in the countryside, production fell year after year. The people said, "Nannao, Nannao, you are really difficult." In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of Nannao, using Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon, thoroughly criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's wolfish ambitions of restoration of capitalism and increased their own consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants said resolutely: "Relying on Mao Tse-tung's thought and using their own hands, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai have turned the old Tachai into a new Tachai. If only we resolutely respond to Chairman Mao's call and follow the road of Tachai, Nannao, though small and poor, will nevertheless be able to change for the better."

Relying not on Heaven or Earth but on the invincible thought of Mao Tse-tung and on the revolutionary spirit of regeneration through their own efforts, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants of Nannao brigade worked hard and effectively for three years and brought cataclysmal changes to the small village and brigade. The per mow output of grain in 1966 was a little over 200 catties, but in 1969 it shot up to 700 catties. In the past the brigade took 20,000-30,000 catties of grain a year from the State for consumption, but in the past three years it sold 270,000 catties of surplus grain to the State. The amount of surplus grain sold to the State in 1969 alone was more than the brigade's total output for 1966.

The revolutionary committee of Tachai commune again seized upon the living model of Nannao, summed up their experience, and introduced it to the rest of the commune. The cadres and the masses of many small villages and small brigades, having seen the change that had taken place in Nannao, were now convinced and resolved to work hard and effectively to change their own backward aspects.

Honan brigade, which was adjacent to Nannao had more level land and better living conditions than Nannao, and a few years ago produced a much higher per mow output than Nannao. The brigade had a "middling" mentality, often comforting themselves with the thought that "although they were poor compared with the good brigades, they were still very good when compared with those with poor performance." They did not believe that they could do worse than Nannao no matter what happened. They did not expect that Nannao could change and had actually outstripped them, producing a great per mow output in grain in 1968 than Honan brigade.

At first Honan brigade did not believe that possible and would not admit that they were being beaten. Some people even claimed that Nannao reaped a bumper harvest because they had more rain. Later, when the commune revolutionary committee gave Nannao publicity with great fanfare and organized all to visit Nannao, the cadres and the masses of Honan brigade began really to realize that they were lagging behind Nannao in emulating Tachai.

Lagging behind was not too bad, but giving up the fight in despair would be. Honan brigade, though lagging behind, did not give up, but urging themselves forward, they worked hard in 1969 in emulating Tachai, and soon caught up in both revolution and production.

The power of a model is inexhaustible. With all the production brigades of Tachai commune emulating Tachai brigade, the advanced brigades have become more advanced still and the backward brigades have become advanced. The 21 production brigades of Tachai commune are now divided into six groups, each with a living model of emulation of Tachai and everyone of the model brigades has its special character. The masses have summed up in practice: "In emulating Tachai, it is necessary to catch up with the leadership squad of Wuchiap'ing, the ideas of Houchuang, and the ambition of Nannao." The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "With models for us, we have something to emulate and catch up with. As a result we are eager in both revolution and production."

In Grasping Typical Cases, It Is Necessary To Grasp the Fundamentals; In Setting Up Models, It Is Necessary To Give Full Play To the Role of Internal Factors

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Materialistic dialectics holds that external factors are conditions for change and internal factors are the basis of change, and that external factors act through internal factors."

This is true of the popularization of the experience of Tachai Brigade. The selection and grasping of spots by cadres of the commune and introduction of the experience of Tachai Brigade at these spots are all external factors, which can act only through the internal factors of the various production brigades.

In Tachai Commune the situation of the various brigades is not the same, as each brigade has its own special character and each has its own problem regarding the emulation of Tachai. However, there are some fundamental problems which are common to all. Once these fundamentals are grasped, it will be possible to give full play to the active factors inherent in the various production brigades and to truly master the experience of Tachai Brigade. The commune cadres have the following experience:

First, the holding high of the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung.

There are thousands and thousands of requisites in the experience of Tachai, "but the first one is to remold the peasants' world outlook with the thought of Mao Tse-tung." In learning from Tachai in the past, some brigades of Tachai Commune, seeing that Tachai had new houses and good land, planned to build some new houses for themselves and some dams to impound water for irrigation. But as they did not learn the fundamentals and men's way of thinking did not change, they failed to build new houses or build Tachai-type fields. Now, they begin with man's ideological revolutionization in learning from Tachai, destroy selfishness and foster devotion to public interests, remold the world outlook, and establish the idea of tilling the land for the sake of the revolution. With man's way of thinking made new, the land and the houses are all new and output has increased.

Second, grasping of the class struggle as the lever.

The poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai often said, "Of the thousands of important things, the most important is the grasping of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines."

In learning from Tachai a few years ago, Houlungfengnao brigade, which had plenty of land and very good land too, grasped only the land but not the classes, worked on the land alone and neglected to struggle against the class enemy. As a result, they were unable to bring about much change in spite of their efforts. During the great cultural revolution, they grasped class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and in 1968, they vigorously developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation. As a result, grain output went up steeply. The total output of grain for the entire brigade, which was 490,000 catties in 1967, shot up to 810,000 catties, which made it the brigade with the highest increase in grain output in the hsien.

Li Ai-sheng, secretary of the Party branch of the brigade, said with deep understanding: "Every word of Chairman Mao is truth. Class struggle works as soon as it is grasped. Once revolutionary mass criticism is grasped, grain output is greatly increased."

Third, the building of a revolutionized leadership squad.

As the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai have said, "Of all the important things, the most important is the building of a revolutionized leadership squad." The most important reason why Tachai Brigade is able to hold high the great red banner of Mao Tse-tung's thought and become a model for the whole country to emulate is that it has a good leadership squad. The same is true of other brigades that emulate Tachai. A brigade that has a good leadership squad will emulate Tachai successfully and changes itself quickly. Conversely, a brigade with a weak leadership squad can learn from Tachai only slowly.

The revolutionary committee of Tachai Commune realize from practice that it is very important to build a revolutionized leadership squad, because with a good leadership squad, a group of good cadres and a good squad leader, there will be someone to bear the standard and hold the lever, and, in the struggle against heaven and earth and the class enemy, there will be someone to take the lead, followed by the masses.

Hunglien Brigade was formed of three small villages widely scattered. In the past members of the leadership squad worked independently of one another and could not combine their efforts. Coming to Hunglien Brigade to grasp the spot, cadres of the commune began by helping the brigade rectify its leadership squad. With the ideological revolutionization of the leadership squad successfully carried out, ideological revolutionization of the masses was effectively pushed forward. The long backward mountain villages soon changed their appearance.

With Typical Cases Grasped and Models Set Up, Red Flower of Tachai Blooms in the Whole Commune

In popularizing the experience of Tachai Brigade, Tachai Commune worked first on one-third of the commune through grasping typical cases and setting up models, and then paid attention to the rest. This produced immediate results. Cadres of the commune agreed that the method had the following advantages:

(1) The experience of Tachai is promptly spread and the Tachai spirit of self-reliance goes deep into the hearts of the people. In the past, when there was no practical experience, some people expressed doubts, saying, "We till the land in the same way as the Tachai people do. How can Tachai, a small village, harvest so much grain and build so many new houses without State aid?"

Now that they are emulating Tachai, they have also harvested millions of catties of grain and built rows of new tile-roof houses and stone caves without receiving a copper or a single catty of grain from the State. People are satisfied and they now agree with the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai: "Most methods may be good, but the best is self-reliance" and "People armed with the thought of Mao Tse-tung have inestimable activism and inexhaustible strength.

(2) The ideological revolutionization of the commune's cadres is promoted and their leadership level raised. They said: "Every time we grasp a typical case, we are taught a lesson. By first grasping one-third properly, we have the whole situation in mind and typical cases in our hands, and we can work with enthusiasm."

(3) The whole commune from the upper to the lower levels are united as one, and the cadres and the masses join forces to make concerted efforts. The poor and lower-middle peasants said, "The hearts of the cadres of the commune and the brigade are united as one with ours. We think of and talk about the same things, exert our efforts in the same direction, and cooperate with one another in learning from Tachai, so as to win double bumper harvests of cotton and grain and to win glory for the great leader Chairman Mao and the great socialist Motherland."

(4) A revolutionary emulation drive of comparing, learning, catching up, helping, and surpassing is unfolded in the whole commune, and the communist style is greatly promoted. In the past each brigade was concerned only with itself. Now when one brigade is in difficulty, all the other brigades would come to its aid.

Shuich'uan Brigade is one of the most remote brigades of the commune. Here people live in scattered villages, conditions are poor and difficulties great. A few years ago the brigade experienced a serious shortage of fodder for its livestock. Houchuang Brigade allowed its more than 50 head of cattle to graze in the pastures of Houchuang through the winter. In 1968 Shuich'uan Brigade produced enough grain for its own consumption. The people volunteered to sell some grain to the State, but comrades of brother brigades said, "You are still very poor. You had better set some aside for reserve and let us sell some more to the State." That year Shuich'uan set aside 40,000 catties of grain for reserve. In 1969, apart from fulfilling the task of selling 30,000 catties of grain to the State, Shuich'uan also reserved 70,000 catties of grain.

(5) One-third is properly grasped first, the whole commune changes its appearance greatly. Every one of the 21 brigades of the commune emulate Tachai. As a result, the people and the land have changed and output has increased.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the per mow output of the whole commune averaged more than 300 catties. In 1967 the per mow output reached the target specified in the "Program for National Agricultural Development." In 1968 it "crossed the Yellow River," and in 1969 reached 700 catties. The total output of grain of the whole commune was only 5,800,000 catties in 1966, but in 1969 it was 13,000,000 catties, more than double that of 1966.

Total income from agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding and side-line production was also more than doubled in the three years. Surplus grain sold to the State in the three years since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution was more than that sold to the State in the three years before the great cultural revolution by 3,750,000 catties. Collective grain reserves are increased many times.

The poor and lower-middle peasants said with joy: "Learn from Tachai and catch up with Tachai. It's quicker by grasping first one-third. The method of leading the area with a spot is effective. The red flower of Tachai is blooming throughout the commune."

Investigation Group, Hsiyang Hsien
Revolutionary Committee.
Correspondent of Shansi People's Radio.

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LOCAL INDUSTRY

Local Machine Tool Industries in Hupeh Are Developing Rapidly under Chairman Mao's Great Guideline of "Maintaining Independence and Keeping the Initiative in Our Own Hands and Relying on Our Own Efforts"

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao June 10, 1970)

(According to NCNA, Wuhan June 9) Under Chairman Mao's great guideline of "Maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands and relying on our own efforts," revolutionary committees at various levels in Hupeh Province fully developed the initiative of local enterprises and attained great achievements in developing local machine tool industries in a planned and systematic manner.

At present specialized machine tool factories in this province produce 21 types and 64 different models of metal cutting machines and forging equipment which meet unified specifications as compared with four types and four models in 1963. Among the new products, the universal tool grinding machine, optical curve grinding machine and broach grinding machine, etc., are up to national and international advanced standards. According to the needs of production all machine plants and agricultural implements plants in the special districts, hsien and communes throughout the province are turning out common machine tools to equip themselves.

This province developed its machine tool industries mainly in the following three ways:

First, using the limited equipment to arm a group of factories specialized in manufacturing machine tools. Since the cultural revolution the province set up a group of factories specialized in manufacturing machine tools and several machine tool parts factories which served as the backbone for the local machine tool industries. Through cooperation and division of labor these factories could produce machine tools and key machine tool parts of various types including large ones and precision types. In this way they created conditions for equipping the local industries.

Secondly, factories on the provincial, special district, hsien and commune levels produce special machine tools according to the needs of production to equip themselves.

Thirdly, large factories help small factories. Larger factories throughout the province manufactured special machine tools for factories in communes and production brigades to elevate the ability of the communes and production brigades in the repair and assembling of agricultural machines.

One of the outstanding characteristics of the development of local machine tool industries in Hupeh was its perseverance in mass movement and development of socialist cooperation. After the establishment of revolutionary committees at various levels, they conscientiously summed up the experience and lessons learned from the struggle between the two lines in the past in the development of the machine tool industries in accordance with the requirements imposed on the machine tool industries by industrial and agricultural production. They energetically repudiated Liu Shao-ch'i's theories of "experts to rule factories" and "the masses are lagging behind" so as to make everyone realize that development of the machine tool industries, like the development of other industries, must be effected under central planning. Local initiative must be fully enhanced and local resources must be more rationally and effectively utilized before the machine tools industries can be developed in a more, faster, better and more economical manner.

On the basis of improved understanding a group of advanced models in the development of machine tool production by the hsien and communes were established in various localities and used as examples to stir up a mass upsurge in the development of machine tool industries. Many factories in the province developed mutual cooperation to break through difficulties, assault advanced technology and overcome shortcomings. As a result many machine tools of high quality were produced. Many small factories even successfully trial-manufactured high and low frequency electric spark machine tools, precision grinding machines and planers which were of comparative high technical standards.

In the development of local machine tool industries Hupeh Province persevered in using simple and primitive equipment and native methods. Many factories in hsien and communes broke away from restrictions by foreign rules and adopted native methods to produce machine tools. When there was no design paper the workers produced as they designed. When there were no raw materials they used old iron and steel materials as substitutes. When there was no specialized equipment they used their hands. These factories in the hsien and communes overcame many difficulties in this manner and successfully turned out many common machine tools such as grinding, drilling and milling machines.

In the course of the development of local machine tool industries, revolutionary committee at various levels in Hupeh Province also paid great attention to the stepping up of leadership and planning in an overall manner so as to make it possible for the local machine tool industries to develop rapidly in a planned and systematic manner.

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Inner Mongolia Trial-Produces Lorry

(NCNA-English Huhehot, Jun. 12, 1970)

37 small factories in paotou, the inner mongolian autonomous region have worked in socialist co-ordination to successfully trial-produce a lorry in a little over 50 days of hard struggle.

this achievement is due to the determined efforts of the paotou municipal revolutionary committee to apply chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

the "paotou 130" lorry has a loading capacity of two tons. over 80 per cent of the major parts and the main smaller parts of the lorry were made locally. tests show that the new lorry is up to standard for the inner mongolian grasslands.

these small factories lacked equipment and this posed a host of difficulties in making the lorry. but the workers had the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and daring to struggle. they volunteered for hard jobs and overcame difficulties with a will.

the paotou plumbing equipment factory was assigned to make the cylinder body and the cylinder cover for the engine. in line with chairman mao's great teaching "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge", the workers summed up their experience promptly and drew lessons, improved the technological process several times, and finally turned out good quality cylinder body and the cylinder cover.

the metal machinery factory which used to produce kettles, buckets, chimney flues and other handicraft products, accepted the hard job of making driver's cabin and the body of the lorry. the workers went at it with a will and just hammered them into shape with some simple devices.

the 37 small factories that have produced this lorry are being regrouped in order to put the lorry into serial production.

North China City Builds Chemical Fertilizer Plant in Six Months Through Self-Reliance

(NCNA-English Taiyuan, Jun. 13, 1970)

the people of yangchuan city in shansi province, north china, have set up a chemical fertilizer plant with an annual capacity of 3,000 tons of synthetic ammonia in just six months, thanks to a vigorous mass movement by following our great leader chairman mao's teaching on self-reliance. the plant went into production in mid-april this year after trial-operation.

the people of yangchuan went through an acute struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines in the course of setting up the plant by their own efforts. inspired by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism" formulated by chairman mao, the people started in 1958 to build a small chemical fertilizer plant themselves. they were in high spirits and firm of determination. but, the capitalist roaders ordered that construction of the small chemical fertilizer plant be

stopped, on the pretext of "lacking equipment". although construction was halted, the masses remained firm and steadfast in their determination to defend chairman mao's revolutionary line and develop the chemical fertilizer industry through self-reliance. in 1962 and 1965, they twice proposed that a small chemical fertilizer plant be built, but their proposals were again turned down by the capitalist roaders who said there were "no funds".

inspired by the spirit of the ninth party congress, the revolutionary people pledged to set up the small chemical fertilizer plant. in accordance with the proposal of the masses, the yangchuan municipal revolutionary committee issued the militant call for building the plant within a year at the greatest speed and highest quality to win honour for our great leader chairman mao and for our great socialist motherland.

as preparations got under way, a new struggle began. some people who had been deeply affected by foreign conventions said: "a chemical fertilizer plant takes one year to design and two years to build. how can we do it all in one year?"

the municipal revolutionary committee considered that a "people's war" in production and construction had to be proceeded by a "people's war" of mass criticism on the ideological front. mao tsetung thought study classes were run throughout the city and became battlefields for lively revolutionary mass criticism. the masses conscientiously studied chairman mao's teachings on socialist construction and the important documents of the ninth party congress, and criticized such counter-revolutionary revisionist trash as the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace advocated by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi.

in reviewing the struggle over the years to build the small chemical fertilizer plant, the masses pinpointed the struggle between the two lines in socialist construction. it centred on whether to give play to the human factor or to see only the material conditions; to use simple and indigenous methods and rely on themselves or to rely on aid from elsewhere and seek ostentation and things foreign; to launch vigorous mass movements or to rely on a few experts; and to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results or to achieve less, slower, worse and expensive results. through revolutionary mass criticism, the masses' consciousness of the struggle between the two lines was greatly heightened. they pledged to smash liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and safeguard chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line by their concrete actions in achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in setting up the chemical fertilizer plant.

the completion of the plant is a demonstration of the infinite power of people's war. some 40 factories and mines in the city and 140 production brigades on its outskirts took part in the project, 10,000 people in all. the designing and building, making and installation of equipment went on side by side. all positive factors were rallied and this made it possible for construction to go ahead quickly and be of good quality.

since the city's machinery industry has a poor foundation, most of the equipment for the plant had to be made by small factories or co-operatives. faced by this arduous task, the workers were undaunted. they overcame one difficulty after another with proletarian daring and completed the task. the yinying farm machinery factory, previously a co-operative producing cauldrons, offered to make high-pressure liquid copper pumps for the plant. the workers made more than 40 trials

before they could turn out the first pump. the workers of the hoti farm tools co-operative, which previously turned out only spades, hoes and tea-pots, offered to make 6-inch pumps for industrial use, pledging to do the job well in their determination to defend chairman mao's revolutionary line. they worked day and night for one week in bad weather and completed the ten pumps on schedule. the unyielding and stubborn spirit of these workers inspired the workers throughout the city and a campaign was started to emulate them. the more than 200 pieces of equipment needed by the fertilizer plant were produced quickly.

PARTY BUILDING

Shanghai Cotton Mill Achieves Great Success in Party Consolidation and Building

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Jun. 13, 1970)

the shanghai no.17 cotton mill has scored great achievements in communist party consolidation and building during the struggle-criticism-transformation movement of the great proletarian cultural revolution. it has been guided by the great leader chairman mao's brilliant programme: "the party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy."

through the party consolidation and building, the party members of the mill have shown a still warmer love for the great leader chairman mao. they have heightened their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and of continuing the revolution. the party organization has purified its ranks and forged closer links with the masses. all this has stepped up the revolutionization of the thinking of the revolutionary masses and given an impetus to both revolution and production.

in the course of this, the mill strengthened party leadership, aroused the masses boldly and conscientiously pursued an "open-door policy" toward party consolidation. the leadership firmly grasped the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two ideologies, and ensured that the work proceeded triumphantly along chairman mao's proletarian line on party building.

chairman mao teaches: "to put things in order organizationally requires our first doing so ideologically, our launching a struggle of proletarian ideology against non-proletarian ideology." the party organization of the mill knew from practice that party consolidation and building is a great ideological revolution. emphasis on the principle of ideological party consolidation and building is of vital importance in carrying out chairman mao's line on party building. the leadership must arm the minds of the party members with chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. it must use chairman mao's proletarian concept of party building thoroughly to criticize the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on party building.

it must use mao tsetung thought to criticize all kinds of non-proletarian ideas. party members must be helped to remould their world outlook consciously and thoroughly so as to march ahead in the direction indicated by chairman mao. therefore, the party organization first tried to clarify the thinking of party members in consolidating the party.

ninety per cent of the mill's party members come from the families of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants and they cherish an ardent love for chairman mao and the communist party. but some party members who had been poisoned by liu shao-chi's revisionist line proved unable to keep pace with the movement in the early period of the great proletarian cultural revolution. so the mill organized the party members to study the history of the struggle between the two lines within the party, expose the scheme of liu shao-chi and company to restore capitalism and draw a sharp line between chairman mao's revolutionary line and liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. the majority of party members thus heightened their consciousness of class struggle, of the struggle between the two lines and of continuing the revolution.

some party members who had been poisoned by liu shao-chi's revisionist line on party building had a poor sense of class struggle and immersed themselves in production and ignored politics. the mill organized the party members vigorously to study chairman mao's programme for party building "the party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy." it also organized them to study chairman mao's theory on classes, class contradictions and class struggle, criticize mercilessly liu shao-chi's theories of "the dying out of class struggle" and of "inner-party peace" and eliminate its poisonous influence.

many party members came to a deep understanding that the fundamental task of the communist party is to wage class struggle and its basic programme is the complete overthrow of the bourgeoisie and all other exploiting classes, the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in place of the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the triumph of socialism over capitalism. "if we don't wage class struggle, our party would be undermined and lives would be lost," they said. after heightening their consciousness, the party members have performed the exemplary vanguard role of communists in the fight against the enemy and in the struggle to criticize bourgeois ideology of all stripes.

since the party members were organized to study chairman mao's theory on the party and the new party constitution, they have linked up their own work with the realization of the great ideals of communism and strengthened their determination and their confidence in the ultimate victory of the chinese revolution and the world revolution. all party members and party cells have taken the lead in intensifying the mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and bringing about a new high tide in grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war.

having put things in order ideologically, the party organization of the mill earnestly and conscientiously set about organizational consolidation in line with chairman mao's great teaching: "a proletarian party must also get rid of the stale and take in the fresh, for only thus can it be full of vitality. without eliminating waste matter and absorbing fresh blood the party has no vigour."

the party organization set up mao tsetung thought study classes of different types throughout the mill where the party members and non-party people conscientiously studied chairman mao's concept of party building and his proletarian policies and sharply criticized liu shao-chi's revisionist line on party building. this made them recognize that to put things in order organizationally, it is imperative to adhere to the fundamental principle "the party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat", so as to fulfil its vanguard role and preserve its purity. all proven renegades, enemy agents, absolutely unrepentant persons in power taking the capitalist road, degenerates, alien-class elements and other counter-revolutionaries who had wormed their way into the party must be resolutely cleared out of the party, as the new party constitution stipulates. with regard to those members who have made mistakes, even serious mistakes, the principle is "learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones" and "curing the sickness to save the patient" and serious criticism but lenient treatment, with stress on giving them ideological education and persistently remoulding them with mao tsetung thought.

with this understanding, the mill relied on the masses of party members and non-party people to give thorough-going and careful ideological education to those party members who have made mistakes, even serious mistakes, proceeding from the principle "curing the sickness to save the patient". party and non-party people re-educated them with mao tsetung thought, helped them raise their awareness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and their understanding of continuing the revolution, and encouraged them to take the initiative in fighting self and criticizing revisionism and to see their own mistakes; they mobilized them to take an active part in revolutionary mass criticism to eliminate the poisonous influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line on party building and in practical struggles so as to correct their mistakes as quickly as possible and strive to meet the requirements set for vanguards of the proletariat. this has raised the political consciousness of the party members, purified the ranks of the party and strengthened party unity.

meanwhile, the mill took active and careful measures to admit into the party those who meet the requirements stipulated in the new party constitution. mao tsetung thought study classes were organized at all levels for this purpose. the party members and non-party people conscientiously studied chairman mao's concept of party building and the new party constitution, criticized liu shao-chi's sinister book on "self-cultivation" in a thorough-going way, deepened their understanding of the significance of taking in new party members and helped those who want to join the party raise their class consciousness. this is fundamental for guaranteeing the quality of new party members.

the party is the leading core of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the power of the party is "the power of powers". through party consolidation and building, the leadership of party organizations at all levels must be put firmly in the hands of good communists loyal to chairman mao. this is the fundamental guarantee for the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat. in the course of party consolidation and building, the party members and the revolutionary masses at the shanghai no. 17 cotton mill were organized to study the five requirements for worthy successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat as laid down by chairman mao and the three criteria for selecting

and promoting cadres as laid down by vice-chairman lin piao. the party members and the masses became fully aware of the need to pay serious attention to the consolidation and building of the leading bodies. after sufficient exchange of views and democratic consultations among the masses inside and outside the party, inner party elections were held to establish step by step party organizations at various levels and to select and promote to leading posts good communists who had adhered to chairman mao's revolutionary line during the great proletarian cultural revolution. attention was paid to selecting old, middle-aged and young cadres for the leading bodies and a certain proportion of newly-promoted cadres was ensured so that all party organizations would be not only rich in experience of leadership but also full of revolutionary vigour.

since the establishment of the mill party committee, its members have conscientiously studied chairman mao's brilliant work "methods of work of party committees" and the five tasks of primary party organizations stipulated in the new party constitution. under the leadership of the party committee, the party members and the masses study and apply in a living way chairman mao's theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and his theory of class struggle, and constantly arm themselves with mao tsetung thought and strengthen their concept of class struggle. the party committee always pays close attention to the new trends in the class struggle and mobilizes the party members and the masses to launch resolute struggles against the class enemies so as to strengthen and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

immediately after the establishment of the party committee, a mao tsetung thought study class was run for the branch secretaries and committee members to revolutionize their thinking further and to make the party branches play their role of fighting bastion to the full.

the party committee members firmly grasp their own ideological revolutionization. all committee members make great efforts to study and apply mao tsetung thought in a living way, maintain close ties with the masses, take part in collective productive labour, wage active ideological struggle, carry out democratic centralism and strengthen collective leadership.

practice has made the mill party committee understand that it is a fundamental long-term task for the party constantly to promote the ideological revolutionization of the leading body and to strengthen party building, ideologically and organizationally. in close connection with the current class struggle, the party committee is now studying in depth chairman mao's concept of party building, applying all regulations in the new party constitution and striving to make the party organizations at all levels in the mill more vigorous fighting commands.

VETERINARY

Red Vanguard in Veterinary Work

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1970)

Li Liu-shuan, a veterinary of the people's liberation army, has worked out a new method for curing intestinal obstruction caused by constipation in horses and mules. He has achieved this success by following chairman Mao's revolutionary line on medical and health work and by daring to think and to act. The "hammering" method which he evolved after repeated practice is a new contribution to veterinary treatment in China. In treating more than 2,000 horses over the past few years, he has achieved a hundred per cent cure.

The party committee of his unit, which is one of the Peking units of the people's liberation army, has awarded him the order of merit, first class, for his living study and application of Mao Tsetung thought and for his courage in defending chairman Mao's revolutionary line on medical and health work.

Li Liu-shuan comes from a poor peasant family. When he joined the people's liberation army in 1956, he was assigned to work among army horses as a veterinary assistant. In the course of his work, he saw many army and commune horses and mules die of intestinal obstruction caused by constipation. This worried him and he became determined to find a cure for the affliction. However, under the influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as the slavish comprador philosophy and the line of "relying on specialists" peddled by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-chi, some bourgeois "specialists" and "authorities" who blindly believed in foreign dogmas asserted that there was no effective cure. They dared not attack the problem themselves, nor did they allow others to attack it.

The great proletarian cultural revolution initiated and led by our great leader chairman Mao smashed Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and opened up a broad road for the workers, peasants and soldiers to study and apply Mao Tsetung thought in a living way and make advances in science and technology. As Li Liu-shuan studied chairman Mao's works he constantly thought of the problem he was determined to solve. Chairman Mao teaches: "You can't solve a problem? Well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past history exclamation" Following this teaching of chairman Mao's, Li Liu-shuan went to many army ranches and commune stables to investigate the cause, the symptoms and the law governing the incidence of intestinal obstruction in horses and mules. He visited some hundred army companies and about thirty rural production brigades and discussed the question with forty or so old stablemen. During the visits, he fed the horses and cleaned the stables with the stablemen and joined them in studying chairman Mao's three constantly read articles and in criticizing Liu Shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on medical and health work.

Once Li Liu-shuan was talking with a stableman with more than 40 years' experience. The old man told him that horses and mules often suffered from intestinal obstruction in early spring and autumn. Analyzing 576 cases, Li Liu-shuan found out that this was true in most of them. Then, drawing on information from his investigations and from a large number of cases, he made a further analysis of the main causes of the affliction. He found out that in the changeable weather of these periods when the horses and mules did heavy jobs they sweated a lot

but avoided drinking water, and therefore became severely dehydrated. this disturbed their water metabolism and they easily developed intestinal obstruction. in the past, medicine was often administered to relieve the trouble but it acted slowly and was not very effective. later, the hardened excrement was removed from the rectum by hand. but this had many disadvantages: the intestinal mucosa was easily damaged and it was difficult to reach far inside so that some animals still died.

chairman mao teaches: "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing." acting upon this teaching, li liu-shuan went to an army ranch and worked with the grooms, seeking all the time a new treatment for intestinal obstruction. once a fighter tried to break an egg in his fist. but he could not do so however hard he tried. one of his comrades knocked his fist lightly, and the egg broke. this gave li liu-shuan food for thought. why couldn't he break the egg when he clenched his fist? because the pressure all over the egg was even and balanced. the knock broke the balance and the egg. could this principle be used to treat intestinal obstruction? the compacted matter inside the horse was in balls like eggs. perhaps they could be smashed and got rid of by applying this principle.

li liu-shuan began experiments with the stablemen. they made a ball of mud, straw and hair and stuffed it into the bowels of a dead horse. then one of them inserted his hand and gripped the ball. another man hammered on the horse's flank with his fist. the hard ball readily broke into pieces. everybody was excited at this success, and the leading members of the unit encouraged them to go on. further experiments solved the problem of passing one's hand through the narrow anus and into the bowels. in this way li liu-shuan worked out his "hammering method" for treating intestinal obstruction. it has proved effective no matter where the blockage occurs.

one day an 8-month foal suffering from the trouble was sent in. li liu-shuan examined it carefully: its belly was distended, the pulse was at 147 beats per minute, and it was floundering in pain. it had been fed two doses of purgative to no avail and was in grave danger. li liu-shuan suggested applying the "hammering method". this was approved by the party committee and leading members of the unit, who urged him to combine revolutionary daring with a scientific attitude. applying the "hammering method" that had already passed many tests, he went to work carefully. the tense 10-minute operation was a success and the foal was saved. the fighters around were overjoyed and cheered: "long live the victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line exclamation" "long live our great leader chairman mao exclamation" "long, long life to chairman mao exclamation"

the "hammering method" proved a great success. but li liu-shuan followed chairman mao's teaching "we should be modest and prudent, guard against arrogance and rashness, and serve the chinese people heart and soul." apart from army horses, he also cured horses and mules in nearby communes, at the same time popularized his "hammering method" in the countryside.

once, two old poor peasants walked 20 kilometres to ask li liu-shuan to go to their production team in tingnsien county, hopei province, to cure a horse. although it was pouring with rain li liu-shuan left that evening on his bicycle. the path was rough and slippery. his bike broke down halfway,

and he walked the rest of the way with it on his shoulder. as soon as he arrived, the poor and lower-middle peasants gave him dry clothes to put on and brought him some supper. but he said: "we can't waste time. the horse is a valuable possession of the collective. let's see to it first." he switched on his torch and went to the stables. he cured the horse in 20 minutes. it was only then that he realized he was drenched to the skin and that he had not eaten. the poor and lower-middle peasants were moved to tears. they praised the people's liberation army men as good sons of workers and peasants, who served the people whole-heartedly.

last winter, one of the horses belonging to the kutien people's commune in wangtu county, hopei province, fell sick. the commune members transported the horse the sixtyfive kilometres to li liu-shuan's unit for help. it was midnight when li liu-shuan heard about it. he immediately got up to give emergency treatment. owing to the serious condition the horse was in and its extreme fatigue from the long journey, it had collapsed on arrival. after observing the symptoms carefully, li liu-shuan concluded that the horse was suffering from intestinal obstruction. in view of the serious condition the horse was in, he first gave it a cardiac injection, artificial respiration and normal saline. when the pulse and breathing were back to normal, he applied the "hammering method". he worked on the horse for four hours and saved its life. the poor and lower-middle peasants were overcome with emotion. they said: "you p.l.a. men are really good fighters of chairman mao's. you are men close to the hearts of the poor and lower-middle peasants exclamation"

sailing the seas depends on the helmsman, making revolution depends on mao tsetung thought. li liu-shuan is a p.l.a. vet trained by mao tsetung thought. he is boundlessly loyal to our great leader chairman mao and he studies and applies mao tsetung thought in a living way. since joining the p.l.a. he has been elected a five-good fighter and has been awarded orders of merit on several occasions. in 1959, when he was treating a horse whose urethra was blocked he had no catheter to draw the urine out. but when he thought of chairman mao's teaching about serving the people "wholly" and "entirely", he did not hesitate to suck out the urine by mouth and the horse recovered very quickly. the party committee of the unit awarded him the order of merit, third class, for his outstanding work.

today, li liu-shuan's "hammering method" is being popularized throughout the country. several dozen groups from more than 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have come to learn it. it took them only a few days to master. they all said that the "hammering method" was easy to do, easy to master, it was very effective and cost nothing.

TIBET

Upsurge in Socialist Transformation of Agriculture and Livestock Breeding in Tibet

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 12, 1970)

the revolutionary masses in villages and livestock breeding areas on the tibetan plateau have intensified the socialist transformation of agriculture and livestock breeding under the radiance of the great mao tsetung thought in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement during the great proletarian cultural revolution. 34 per cent of the township in the autonomous region have people's communes. this is a great victory for mao tsetung thought and chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

our great leader chairman mao teaches: "the masses have a potentially inexhaustible enthusiasm for socialism." the million serfs and slaves in tibet, who were harshly oppressed and exploited in the old society, have gained emancipation under the leadership of the party, through the democratic reform after liberation and after smashing the traitorous dalai-panchen clique. their experience has taught them that chairman mao's teachings "only socialism can save china" and "people's communes are fine" are a great truth guiding them forward. they want to get organized and firmly take the socialist road.

people's communes were first set up on the plateau in 1964. from the superiority of the communes, the peasants and herdsmen see the bright future of the tibetan agriculture and livestock breeding areas. an additional 130 communes were set up at the end of 1965 and in the early days of 1966 after the socialist education movement.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses of all nationalities in the tibet autonomous region started a vigorous mass movement for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. the people eagerly study and apply chairman mao's works in a living way. the emancipated serfs carry "quotations from chairman mao tsetung" with them and they conscientiously study and apply it. mao tsetung thought is being popularized on the widest scale ever. they carry out deep-going revolutionary mass criticism and are eradicating the poisonous influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in tibet. this strengthens their determination to take the socialist road and set up people's communes. to date, more than 660 people's communes have been founded in the autonomous region and every county has communes.

the commune members, in line with chairman mao's teaching "in agriculture, learn from tachai", follow the example of the poor and lower-middle peasants of tachai in giving prominence to proletarian politics and fighting nature with mao tsetung thought as their weapon. they work hard in the spirit of self-reliance and develop collective production. among the many communes which have achieved great success is the liehmei people's commune in lungtzu county.

since it was set up three years ago, this commune has used mao tsetung thought to arm its members. by displaying the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, the members of the commune, which is located 4,000 metres above sea level, have built two irrigation ditches totalling 30 kilometres in length to conduct melted snow to some 50 hectares of newly

reclaimed land and this brought them a very good barley harvest.

members of the hsuchung people's commune in the chamdo area have opened up 70 hectares of land, dug tunnels and built embankments, bringing into full play their revolutionary enthusiasm. despite natural disasters, they have had good harvests in the past three years and became self-sufficient in grain. the commune now has large quantities of grain reserves and a large sum in public accumulation funds.

many communes are developing a diversified economy of agriculture, forestry, livestock breeding, side-line occupations and fishery. they are planning to run industry and handicrafts. by introducing winter wheat to the 27 communes in pomi, a highland county along the szechwan-tibet highway, the local people there have increased their grain output considerably.

many people's communes have made experiments on and popularized advanced agro-techniques and new farm tools by their own efforts. some have even put up small hydro-electric power stations and installed electric mills. most of the commune members in the nungchi commune in nagchuka county have settled down in new houses with stoves and glass windows, ending their living in tents.

the growth of the people's communes in the tibet region has consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat and the socialist position in the rural and the pastoral areas. guided by chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", the commune revolutionary committees encouraged the production brigades, production teams and members to put aside more grain reserves in preparedness against war and against natural disasters. commune members along the frontier, working in cooperation with the people's liberation army frontier guards, stand sentinel and go on patrols, defending the southwestern border of the motherland with high vigilance.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

British Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim in China Gives Reception to Celebrate Birth of Queen Elizabeth Second

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1970)

j.b. denson, charge d'affaires ad interim of the office of the british charge d'affaires in china, and his wife gave a reception here today, to celebrate the birthday of queen elizabeth the second.

present on the occasion were vice-foreign minister lo kuei-po and leading members of the departments concerned.

j.b. denson and lo kuei-po proposed toasts at the reception.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china attended the reception.

Communist Party of Britain (M-L) Hails Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English London, Jun. 11, 1970)

the secretariat of the communist party of britain (marxist-leninist) issued a statement on may 29, warmly hailing the solemn statement of chairman mao, the great leader of the chinese people, in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism.

the statement says that people resisting imperialism all over the world will take fresh heart at this profound analysis from chairman mao's solemn statement, "showing that it is not they, the vietnamese people, the laotian people, the cambodian people, the palestinian people, the arab people or the people of other countries who fear u.s. imperialism; but it is u.s. imperialism which fears the people of the world."

the statement notes, "it is our task to convey this major political message from the greatest marxist-leninist of our era and the respected leader of the world revolutionary forces to the working people of britain. the statement is being reproduced in the party paper, the worker, to help the workers of britain realise that their struggle against the imperialist ruling class in their own country is the same struggle in which the peoples of the world mentioned in mao tsetung's statement are engaged and winning magnificent victories."

in conclusion, the statement says, "it is a tremendous advantage to all involved in this world-wide war against the 'huge monster' imperialism which is really a 'paper tiger' to have the words of the great leader and comrade, mao tsetung, to guide and inspire them."

CAMBODIA

Executive Committee of Pracheachun Sends Message to Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea has received a message from keo meas sent in the name of the executive committee of pracheachun. the message reads:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the n.u.f.k.

the executive committee of pracheachun has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the message of thanks from samdech on may 7, 1970.

as a member of the n.u.f.k., the executive committee of praceachun renews to you, samdech, the expression of our total support for the n.u.f.k. with samdech as its chairman and for the r.g.n.u.k. with samdech penn nouth as its prime minister.

loyal to the supreme interests of the motherland and the nation, we pledge to unite closely with the other members of the n.u.f.k., do our best to strengthen national union, and struggle with all our forces to frustrate the schemes of aggression of u.s. imperialism, overthrow the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique and realize at all costs the political programme of the n.u.f.k. and the programme of action of the r.g.n.u.k.

please accept our very high consideration and allow us to wish you brilliant success in your friendly visit to the democratic republic of viet nam.

may 28, 1970

the executive committee of pracheachun

signed: keo meas

CHINA AND GUINEA

President Sekou Toure Visits Industrial Items Built with Chinese Assistance

(NCNA-English Conakry, Jun. 10, 1970)

president sekou toure of guinea, accompanied by chinese ambassador to guniea han ke-hua, visited the electric station and the works of electric distribution lines in the city of mamou and the oil-pressing works in dabola -- newly completed industrial projects built with chinese assistance.

during the visit, president sekou toure was also accompanied by lansana beavogui, member of the national political bureau of the guinea democratic party and minister of economy; leon maka, president of the guinean national assembly and concurrently minister of interior; thiam abdoulaye,

minister in charge of middle guinea; barry sory, minister in charge of upper guinea; as well as secretaries of the committees of the guinea democratic party in mamou and dabola regions and the governors of the two regions.

on the morning of june 6, president sekou toure arrived by helicopter in the city of mamou, where he was accorded a warm welcome by the local inhabitants, who lined both sides of the main streets singing, dancing and shouting: "long live president sekou toure exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live the friendship between guinea and china exclamation" they held a grand mass rally to welcome the president. chinese ambassador to guinea han ke-hua was present upon invitation.

in a speech at the rally, doukoure boubakar, secretary of the mamou committee of the guinea democratic party, enthusiastically praised the friendly cooperation between the guinean and chinese people and the exemplary work of the chinese engineering and technical personnel in guinea. he said, "the successful installation of the high tension transmission lines linking the kin kon hydro-electric station with the cities of labe, pita, dalaba and mamou, and the electric distribution lines in these cities constitute a symbol of the friendly cooperation between the republic of guinea and the people's republic of china led by great chairman mao. china has given us internationalist aid in building many projects such as the people's palace, the match and cigarette factory, the macenta tea plant, the kin kon hydro-electric station, etc. all these achievements are the common victory of the guinean and chinese people in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. we will, as always, resolutely fight against imperialism and its running dogs -- the paper tigers."

referring to the chinese technician yang sheng-kun who died on duty in 1967 while taking part in the erection of the electric transmission and distribution lines, doukoure boubakar said, "the death of comrade yang sheng-kun has sown the seeds of sino-guinean friendship."

doukoure boubakar concluded his speech with the slogans: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live president sekou toure exclamation" "long live the indestructible friendship between the guinean and chinese people exclamation"

leon maka, president of the guinean national assembly and concurrently minister of interior, addressed the rally on behalf of president sekou toure. he paid tribute to the chinese aid and the friendly cooperation between guinea and china, and wished that the friendship between the guinean and chinese people will develop further.

on the afternoon of the same day, president sekou toure, accompanied by chinese ambassador han ke-hua, placed flowers at the tomb of late comrade yang sheng-kun. then he visited the electric station in mamou, where he cordially shook hands with the chinese engineering and technical personnel working there and expressed thanks to them.

on the morning of june 7, president sekou toure arrived in dabola where he received a warm welcome from the people of the city. at a mass meeting held at the centre of the city in honour of president sekou toure, almamy keita, governor of the dabola region, ardently praised the chinese assistance. he said: "the dabola oil-pressing works built with chinese aid is a victory of our people in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism and their running dogs. here

we pay deep respects to the people's republic of china with chairman mao tsetung as her great leader, to the friendly cooperation between guinea and china."

speaking at the meeting, leon maka, president of the guinean national assembly and concurrently minister of interior, in the name of president sekou toure, thanked the people of dabola for their warm welcome and praised the friendship and cooperation between guinea and china. in conclusion he repeatedly shouted "long live chairman mao exclamation" all those present joined in the cheers.

then, accompanied by chinese ambassador han ke-hua, president sekou toure inspected all the workshops of the oil-pressing works.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Chinese Red Cross Society Sends Message to Hungarian Red Cross Expressing Sympathy with Hungarian Flood Victims and Making Donation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1970)

the red cross society of china in a message to the hungarian red cross today expressed deep sympathy and solicitude with hungary over the recent serious floods in areas along the tisza river and donated 500,000 yuan (rmb) to help the hungarian people overcome the difficulties caused by floods. the message reads in full as follows:

the hungarian red cross:

having learnt that some areas of hungary along the tisza river suffered from serious floods recently, we express deep sympathy and solicitude with the hungarian flood victims and decide to donate 500,000 yuan (rmb) to help the hungarian people overcome the difficulties and re-build their homes rapidly.

the red cross society of china
june 12, 1970

MALAYSIA

Malayan Paper "Barisan" Denounces Reactionaries of Japan, Indonesia, Malaya for Serving US Imperialist Aggression against Cambodia

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1970)

the malayan paper "barisan" pointed out in a recent article that the japanese, indonesian and malayan reactionaries are serving as accomplices of u.s. imperialism in expanding its war of aggression against indo-china under the shabby banner of the "three-nation committee".

the article pointed out that "special envoy" of the japanese reactionaries shinsaku hogen and "special envoy" of the indonesian fascist military regime anwar sani held sinister meetings with the rahman-razak puppet clique in malaya on june 5 and 6 to plot further intervention in cambodian affairs.

the article said: "the so-called 'three-nation committee' was formed at the conclusion of the 'asian conference' which was stage-managed by u.s. imperialism. it was entrusted by the 'conference' with activities to interfere in cambodian affairs. it is acting as a special detachment and an accomplice of u.s. imperialism and is attempting to sabotage the cambodian people's patriotic armed struggle against u.s. imperialism under the signboard of 'peaceful solution of the cambodian question'."

the japanese, indonesian and malayan reactionaries are bustling around in order to save their master u.s. imperialism from its predicament, whitewash its heinous crimes of aggression against cambodia and undermine the indo-chinese people's revolutionary armed struggle against u.s. imperialist aggression. these reactionaries are acting at u.s. imperialist instructions and they are its lackeys who have committed towering crimes against cambodia's independence and sovereignty, the article said.

it pointed out that japanese reaction is one of the loyal lackeys of u.s. imperialism in asia. it has revived militarism, playing the role of gendarme of u.s. imperialism in asia and planning ambitiously to make aggression anew against southeast asia and the rest of the continent. the indonesian fascist military regime fostered by u.s. imperialism is a shock force against communism and against china and is also a running dog tied to the war chariot of u.s. imperialism. as for the rahman-razak puppet clique, its arrogance only goes to show its extreme weakness, isolation and predicament resulting from the fact that it has hired itself out to u.s. imperialism body and soul for the sake of survival.

in conclusion, the article stressed that just as the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." the patriotic anti-u.s. struggle of the cambodian people and the other indo-chinese peoples is a just cause and enjoys the resolute support of the great chinese people and the people of the rest of the world. the indo-chinese people who are courageous and resourceful in fighting have created an excellent situation. u.s. imperialism is doomed to complete failure. this is the tendency that cannot be changed

by anybody. neither united nations nor the "three member ministerial commission" can save u.s. imperialism. futile will be all the attempts of the japanese, indonesian and malayan reactionaries who will be buried in the same grave together with their master u.s. imperialism.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Nepalese Consul in Lhasa Gives Banquet Marking 50th Birthday of King Mahendra of Nepal

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Jun. 11, 1970)

hari bhakta joshi, consul of the nepalese consulate-general in lhasa, gave a banquet here this evening marking the fiftieth birthday of king mahendra bir bikram shah deva of nepal.

yang tung-sheng, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the tibet autonomous region, and other leading members of departments concerned attended.

consul hari bhakta joshi and vice-chairman yang tung-sheng spoke at the banquet. they spoke warmly of the friendship between china and nepal.

CHINA AND PERU

Peru Red Cross Sends Cable of Gratitude to Red Cross Society of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1970)

president of the peru red cross garcia sayan sent a cable to the red cross society of china on june 10 expressing gratitude for its sympathy for and donation to the peruvian people affected by the recent serious earthquake. the cable reads:

peking

red cross society of china.

deeply touched by your message of solidarity. we will transmit your sympathy to the affected population. please accept our heartfelt gratitude for the most splendid donation to be employed in the help of the suffering people in this great disaster. banco comercial peru confirms receipt of the funds. fraternally yours

garcia sayan
president cruz roja peruana
june 10, 1970

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Delegation of Grand National Assembly and State Council of Rumanian Socialist Republic Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1970)

comrade emil bodnaras, member of the executive committee and permanent presidium of the central committee of the rumanian communist party and vice-president of the state council of the rumanian socialist republic, and the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of the rumanian socialist republic he is leading left peking for home by special plane this morning after concluding their visit to china. they brought with them the fraternal feelings of the chinese people for the people of rumania.

the distinguished guests from rumania were given a warm send-off at peking airport by kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; huang yung-sheng, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the national people's congress standing committee; and several thousand revolutionary people in peking.

an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and rumania prevailed at the airport today. the national flags of china and rumania fluttered at the airport. comrade emil bodnaras and the other rumanian comrades arrived at the airport in the company of comrade kang sheng and other comrades. they walked around to say good-bye to the crowds amid warm cheers and the beating of gongs and drums. the crowds shouted repeatedly: "warm send-off to the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of the rumanian socialist republic led by comrade emil bodnaras exclamation" "we salute the fraternal rumanian people exclamation" "we firmly support the just struggle of the rumanian people in maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in their own hands exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and rumania exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" comrade emil bodnaras and the other rumanian comrades repeatedly waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

before stepping into the plane, comrade emil bodnaras and other distinguished rumanian guests warmly shook hands with and said good-bye to comraces kang sheng, huang yung-sheng, li hsien-nien, kuo mo-jo and other comrades.

among those present at the airport to bid farewell to the guests were:

n.p.c. standing committee members: pei shih-chang, wu yu-hsun, chen chi-yu, mao yi-sheng, chi fang, hsien fu-min, chuang hsi-chuan and chu ko-chen;

leading members of the departments under the chinese communist party central committee, government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries: li chiang, wu teh, wu jui-lin, peng shao-hui, fang yi, chiao kuan-hua, han li-yeh, cheng shao-liang, shen chien, yang yu-heng, chu ta-cheng, hsuen shao-ching, liu ta-yu, feng hsi-ku, wang an-chu, tu feng, tang ke, wang hsing, wu hsun-to, ma yao-chi, pan yu-hung, ma jen-hui and ting hsi-lin. chinese ambassador to rumania chang hai-feng was present.

also present at the airport were rumanian ambassador to china aurel duma and members of the rumanian embassy.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

US

American People Demonstrate against Munitions Monopolies

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 12, 1970)

the american people's struggle against the nixon administration's expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china is gaining momentum, according to reports reaching here. students and people of other strata in various parts of the united states, while continuing to stage protest demonstrations, have heroically attacked a number of munitions monopoly firms and establishments serving the u.s. imperialist policies of aggression and war.

hundreds of students held successive protest demonstrations in santa barbara, california, from june 5 to 10. the demonstrating students attacked the local branch of the bank of america, smashing its windows and fencing.

the bank of america is one of the biggest financial monopoly in the united states. it controls many major military industries including the lockheed aircraft corporation which was the biggest procurer of military orders from the u.s. defence department last year, the litton industries inc. which turns out huge amounts of munitions every year, the northrop aircraft co., the kaiser industries corp. and other munitions firms.

to protect the bank, the reactionary u.s. authorities called out large numbers of police to suppress and wantonly arrest the student demonstrators. 375 arrests were made on the night of june 10 alone. in defiance of brute force, the demonstrators bravely fought back against the police with stones.

recently, the american people have resorted to demonstrations, attacks and other forms of struggle against the manufacture of lethal weapons by the munitions monopolies.

in seattle, when stockholders of the boeing airplane co. which manufactures bombers, helicopters and missiles for the u.s. aggressor troops, gathered for an annual meeting, more than 100 demonstrators paraded outside the building, carrying banners and distributing leaflets to denounce the monopoly firm for grabbing colossal profits in manufacturing lethal weapons. the demonstrating masses angrily burned a model of a bomber manufactured by the company.

in minneapolis, 1,500 demonstrators marched on the headquarters of honeywell inc. in protest against its manufacture of anti-personnel fragmentation bombs being used in the aggressive war in viet nam. the demonstrators indignantly smashed its glass doors and windows. about 300 demonstrators broke through the police cordon and charged into the headquarters.

in pittsburgh, where gulf oil corp. was holding its annual stockholders' meeting, the local people demonstrated outside the meeting hall. they shouted demands that gulf end its munitions contracts with the u.s. defence department. the reactionary authorities sent police to suppress the demonstrators, unjustifiably arresting seven of them.

in addition, the american people also demonstrated outside the establishments of the united aircraft co., the american telephone and telegraph co., the general electric co. and other munitions monopolies to protest against their production of lethal weapons for the u.s. imperialist war of aggression. to protect these munitions monopolies, the local reactionary authorities called out large numbers of police to ruthlessly suppress the demonstrators.

the successive protest demonstrations of the american students and people of other strata against the munitions monopolies show that the american people's struggle against the nixon administration's policies of aggression and war is spreading extensively. the nixon administration is besieged ring upon ring by the american people and is finding its going tougher and tougher.

CHINA AND USSR

Premier Chou En-lai Cables Kosygin, Chairman of Council of Ministers of Soviet Union, Expressing Sympathy Over Earthquakes and Floods in Soviet Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 13, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a telegram today to a.n. kosygin, chairman of the council of ministers of the union of soviet socialist republics, expressing sympathy and condolences over earthquakes and floods occurred in some regions in the soviet union. full text of the telegram reads:

chairman a.n. kosygin,
the council of ministers of the union of soviet socialist republics,

moscow

on learning in may about the earthquake in the dagestan autonomous republic of the soviet union and the floods in some regions of the ukrainian soviet socialist republic, and particularly on learning about the recent severe earthquake which took place in the kirghiz soviet socialist republic of the soviet union, the chinese government and people wish to express their deep sympathy and condolences to you and through you to the people in the afflicted areas and the families of the victims.

chou en-lai,

premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking, june 13, 1970

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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CAMBODIAN SITUATION

Northeastern Base of Revolutionary Forces and People of Cambodia

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao June 18, 1970)

The "March 18" coup d'etat executed by the Lon Nol clique was exactly three months old yesterday. Already 40 percent of Cambodia's territory is liberated.

The Cambodian People's Liberation Army and people have liberated 40 percent of the 180,000 square kilometers of the territory of Cambodia in only three months' time. This is a splendid achievement.

Of course, it should not be forgotten that this achievement is made under a situation in which 20,000 American troops and 50,000 Nguyen's troops directly invaded Cambodia and took part in the fighting.

There are 19 provinces in Cambodia. Activities of the people's armed forces are now found in nearly every province. Lon Nol, a lackey of the US, is already known as "Mayor of Phnom Penh," because his orders are ignored outside of Phnom Penh.

Recently, as the Liberation Army again won in the battle of Kampong Speu, communications between Phnom Penh and the outside world are completely cut. The so-called capital is in fact a city under siege.

However, the most important thing is not the isolation of Phnom Penh, but the joining of four northeastern provinces of Cambodia to form a vast base.

The four provinces are Meng-to-chi-li (蒙多基里), Chieh-ching (桔井), Shang-ting (上丁), and Ratanakiri. They are basically wholly under the control of the revolutionary armed forces and the people. The revolutionary forces have not only a base, but a base of four provinces out of the 19 provinces of the country. This is an important development in the revolutionary war.

This base adjoins central South Vietnam in the east and Lower Laos in the north. NCNA points out that the Indochina battlefield is now linked together into a whole. This is of great significance to the Indochina situation as a whole.

In coordination with the war situation in Cambodia, the patriotic armed forces in the battlefields of South Vietnam and Laos also take the initiative and attack. Fighting in central South Vietnam and Lower Laos was very violent last week.

Seen from the Cambodian battlefield, the National Liberation Army of Cambodia has already seized the initiative in the battlefield. Seen from the Indochina situation as a whole, the initiative in the battlefield is more than ever in the hands of the people of the three Indochina countries.

Since US imperialism spread the war flames of aggression to Cambodia, the American and puppet forces have been more scattered than ever and the burden on their backs has been heavier than ever. The initiative is entirely out of their hands. (Shih Chün-yü)

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 23, 1970 No. 4682

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* NATIONAL *
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INDOCTRINATION OF PARTY MEMBERS

Use Chairman Mao's Brilliant Thought of Party Building To Educate Party Members

- Party branch at the 9th Company of a certain Railway Corps unit perseveres in imposing the standards of the proletarian advanced elements on Party members so that they join the Party not only organizationally but also ideologically

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 7, 1970)

(According to NCNA) The Party branch of the 9th Company of a certain PLA Railway Corps unit perseveres in using Chairman Mao's thought of Party building and the new Party Constitution to educate the broad masses of Communist Party members, incessantly heighten the Party members' consciousness in the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthen their devotion to the Party, and fully enhance their role as pioneers and models.

Imposing the Standards of Proletarian Advanced Elements on Party Members

With an eye on their ideological conditions, the Party branch at the 9th Company uses Chairman Mao's thought of Party building and the new Party Constitution to educate the Party members and persevere in imposing the standards of proletarian advanced elements on them so that they join the Party not only organizationally but also ideologically.

To turn Party members into proletarian advanced elements, leading members of the Party branch must first impose the strict standards of the proletarian advanced elements on themselves. Huan Shih-chung, secretary of the Party branch, studied and applied Chairman Mao's works arduously in a living manner and conducted business strictly in accordance with the new Party

Constitution. The comrades praised him, saying that he did not change his identity of a common soldier after he became an instructor, and that he continued to preserve his idea of serving the people whole-heartedly and his working style of arduous struggle.

On the broad masses of Communist Party members the Party branch likewise imposedthe standards of the proletarian advanced elements so as to instill in them the requirements of a Party member embodied in Chairman Mao's thought of Party building and the new Party Constitution, and make them meet the requirements in their actions.

In the past new Party member Han Tien-ts'ai only concentrated in hard work himself without paying enough attention to the work of the squad. So the Party branch helped him study Chairman Mao's great teaching "The Communist Party member's role of a pioneer and model is very important" and usesthe five requirements for Party members stated in the new Party Constitution to guide his own action. During one period of time when both the squad leader and his deputy were out he actively grasped the work of the entire squad, actively led the men to study and apply Chairman Mao's works in a living manner, and played the role of pioneer and model in every job.

The Party branch at the 9th Company also used the standards of the proletarian advanced elements to judge, foster and educate active elements who applied for membership in the Party so as to make them temper and elevate themselves consciously in accordance with new Party Constitution's requirements for Party members.

Using the Viewpoint of Class and Class Struggle To Arm Party Members

The Party branch at the 9th Company learned during the practice of struggle that Party organizations must always stand on the first line of class struggle and Communist Party members must become pioneer fighters in the struggle against the class enemy. Consequently it repeatedly educated them in class and class struggle in various forms so as to make them fully understand the protracted and complicated nature of the class struggle and establish firmly in themselves the concept of class struggle and dictatorship of the proletariat.

When some of the comrades were carrying out a mission independently in T'aip'inghu Park, Peking, last year, some of them said: "Lake T'aip'ing is quiet. It is really a nice place." But soon class enemy activities were discovered in this "quiet" park. At this time some of the comrades again had incorrect understanding. The Party branch thought that all these were manifestations of a weak concept of class struggle. Thus it organized the Party members to study Chairman Mao's teachings on class struggle in connection with the present practice of class struggle so as to repudiate energetically renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and further strengthen the Party members' concept of class struggle.

Pushed forward by the Party members, all the comrades considered Lake T'aip'ing as a battlefield of struggle against the class enemy, paid constant attention to the new moves of the class enemy, and contributed to the struggle against the enemy. They said with deep understanding: We can maintain a high degree of alertness in "quiet" circumstances only by establishing the concept of class struggle firmly.

Using the Weapon of Criticism and Self-Criticism To Educate the Party Members

Chairman Mao taught us: "Criticism within the Party is a weapon which strengthens the Party organizations and its fighting power." In accordance with this teaching of Chairman Mao and the requirements of the new Party Constitution the Party branch at the 9th Company considered criticism and self-criticism an important component part of Party life and consciously used this weapon to clear up ideological obstacles in the way of continuation of the revolution.

In the development of criticism and self-criticism led by the leading members of the Party branch, questions of principle were treated seriously but no fuss was made about small questions. In the past the Party secretary failed to develop ideological struggle boldly, so everybody conducted serious criticism against him, pointing out that it was due to "fear" and "self-interest." With this question in mind he studied Chairman Mao's teachings on criticism and self-criticism, heightened his understanding, threw away his "self-interest," picked up the weapon of criticism and effectively strengthened the revolutionary unity within the Party branch.

During one period of time when a committee member of the Party branch often failed to take part in manual labor and showed signs of becoming divorced from the masses, the Party branch promptly helped him to correct himself quickly in his practical actions. Now the comrades said he "labors more, looks darker on his face and redder in his thoughts, and his heart is closer to the comrades."

The Party branch at the 9th Company thought when a Communist Party member became divorced from the masses he can no longer lead the masses in the struggle against the class enemy. Therefore it insisted that Party members must maintain close contact with the masses and listen to their views and criticism humbly. In study classes held in the Party branch and Party groups the masses were "invited in" to criticize the Party members. In the meantime Party members regularly went to the masses to solicit their views. When they had shortcomings they took the initiative to examine and correct themselves. The comrades said: Party members in our company accept our views humbly, help their comrades earnestly and correct their mistakes resolutely.

Using the Advanced Deeds of Heroes and Models To Spur Party Members On

The Party branch at the 9th Company held that to use the advanced deeds of heroes and models as examples and targets to educate and spur on the Party members in their studies was an effective method for training Party members to become proletarian advanced elements. It regularly developed activities of "learning from revolutionary heroes and pace-setters in the company" in accordance with the situation, in combination with the missions and with an eye on the Party members' living ideas. The Party members examined their own ideology and looked for the gap every time after they studied the deeds of a hero.

The study of deeds of ten heroes including Sun Yü-kuo, etc., greatly enhanced the revolutionary spirit of "fearing neither hardship nor death" of the broad masses of Party members. After the study of Yang Shui-ts'ai's heroic deeds many Party members used his revolutionary spirit and lofty idea of serving the people wholeheartedly to spur themselves.

Teng Ch'uan-hsing, a Communist Party member and a pace-setter in the living study and living application of Chairman Mao's works, used the "three constantly read articles" as a mirror and used heroic personalities and deeds as examples to struggle against selfishness and impure thoughts so as to establish the idea of serving the people wholeheartedly. He was responsible for tending the pigs but he did not mind the dirty and vigorous job; instead, he scored outstanding achievements at this very common post.

Activities of "learning from revolutionary heroes and pace-setters in the company" developed by the Party branch at the 9th Company greatly heightened the consciousness of the broad masses of Party members in the living study and living application of Chairman Mao's works and conscientiously transforming the world outlook. As a result they fully developed the role of pioneers and models in various works.

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RE-EDUCATION OF INTELLECTUALS

Tempering Oneself in the Three Great Revolutionary Struggles

- investigation on the state of re-education for intellectual cadres

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 7, 1970)

The No. 3 team of the "May 7" labor school run by our General Logistics Department consists of a large number of intellectuals. It is formed by more than 200 cadres sent down from a certain scientific research unit.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "The majority or the vast majority of the students trained in the old schools and colleges can integrate themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, and some have made inventions or innovations; they must, however, be re-educated by the workers, peasants and soldiers under the guidance of the correct line and thoroughly change their old ideology. Such intellectuals will be welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers." The revolutionary practice of this group of intellectuals in the past year has entirely proved that this instruction given by Chairman Mao is a great truth.

Laying Emphasis on Solving the Question of "For Whom?"

"The question of 'for whom?' is fundamental; it is a question of principle." After studying this teaching of Chairman Mao and analyzing the facts that came to light during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Party branch of the No. 3 team realized that: During the period of socialist revolution, the most grave question facing the intellectuals is "whom they should follow, whom they should learn from and whom they should serve?" Solving this question requires "a change and remolding in ideological feeling" and a fundamental change in world outlook. To many intellectuals, this question has not yet been entirely solved. Being sent down to do manual labor, the intellectual cadres should take it a task of first importance to solve this fundamental question. Only when this question is solved will the intellectual cadres be able to continue revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the past year and more, when organizing these intellectual cadres to participate in productive labor or in class struggle, and when organizing them to study once again in the school or to go out of the school to receive re-education from workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, the Party branch of the No. 3 team has always laid emphasis on solving this question of "for whom?"

Cultivating the Feeling for Workers and Peasants by Proceeding from Participation in Labor

As a result of being influenced by bourgeois education, the bourgeois world outlook of the intellectuals is characterized by their disdain of labor and of the workers and peasants. This is a major obstacle hindering them from correctly solving the question of "for whom?"

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "intellectuals should integrate themselves with the working people," and taking into consideration the above-mentioned characteristic of the world outlook of the intellectuals, the Party branch of the No.3 team decided to proceed from the training in labor and to re-educate the intellectuals. It led these intellectual cadres to fight the sandstorms, the exceeding cold and the intense heat of summer, to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way in the course of arduous labor, and to train themselves hard. After such labor for one year or more, the wasteland changed its outlook and, what was still more important, these cadres enhanced their ideological feeling for the workers and peasants.

Many intellectuals formerly thought that they had special knowledge and became cocky. However, after taking part in labor, they could do neither this nor that. In a certain squad, three of the intellectuals each tried to fix the sickle blade to its handle. They fixed it in three different ways and none of them was correct. At that moment they began to realize that they were incapable.

One of them, however, disagreed, saying: "I am not versed in this. This is taking advantage of my shortcoming." But what did they do when the time came for them to show their "talents"? They were often tied hand and foot. Those who studied storage of food did not know how to store the wintering vegetable and those who studied herb medicine of the Chinese school could not recognize the liquorice growing in the field. Cutworms throve in the potato fields and the leaves of the potato plants were withering. Comrades who had studied insectology looked up an answer in the books for half a day and still could not find the way to cure this insect disease. Advice was sought from the poor and lower-middle peasants and a very simple method was used to exterminate the cutworms.

The living facts made them really understood Chairman Mao's teaching: "Many so-called intellectuals are, in fact, relatively the most ignorant and the worker-peasant elements sometimes have more knowledge than they." From this, they learned more clearly the greatness of labor and the greatness of the laboring people. Subsequently, they had a warmer love for the laboring people.

Grasping Class Education, Establishing Correct Political Viewpoint

The reason why many intellectuals lack thoroughness and waver in revolution and fail to properly solve the question of "for whom?" is that they do not have a correct political viewpoint, that is, they do not understand the meaning of class and exploitation and do not have the consciousness

of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. The Party branch of the No. 3 team was of this opinion: Re-education has very rich and varied contents, and class education is the most important part. Re-study comprises many courses and class struggle is a major course. This education should be conducted from beginning to end and taken as the central link for promoting the intellectuals to remold their world outlook.

The method chiefly adopted by the Party branch of No. 3 team in giving the intellectuals class education and education in the class struggle was to organize them to go out of the school by groups and by turns to take part in the class struggle in the villages and pastoral areas and to receive re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers.

Organizing the workers and poor and lower-middle peasants to recall past bitterness and think about the present happiness is a living method of conducting class education. This method of education touches and impresses the educated, it rouses the feelings of the intellectuals, who come of families of workers or peasants, for the laboring people, and it enables the intellectuals who come of families of exploiting classes to see the class marks on themselves and to make up their minds to remold themselves. Comrades of these two kinds have heightened their consciousness of continuing revolution and their ideological consciousness of serving the laboring people.

An old professor was sent to receive re-education by the revolutionary herdsmen. At a meeting to recall past miseries and think about the present happiness, a shepherd Kuo Yu-k'uei who came from the family of a poor peasant told the tearful history of his family in an accusation against the old society of its crimes. Old Kuo worked as a shepherd boy for the landlord when he was 11 years old. On one occasion, a calf was bitten and killed by a wolf. The landlord gave him a good beating and forced him to pull the plow and push the grinding stone, using him as a draft animal. He was not so tall as the grinding stone. The heartless landlord tied the wooden handle of the grinding stone to his shoulders and forced him to push the stone.... After the liberation, Chairman Mao and the Communist Party delivered him from the sea of miseries. Old Kuo said with excitement: "My parents could only give me birth. But only Chairman Mao could save me!"

What this old professor heard increased his bitter hatred against the exploiting class from which he had come; it also enhanced his feelings for Chairman Mao and the laboring people. He learned an impressive lesson, saying: "It was the blood and sweat of the laboring people which supported my study from primary school to university abroad. But so far I have not used my knowledge very well to serve the laboring people. It is Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the re-education by the revolutionary herdsmen that make me understand the meaning of revolution." In the revolutionary spirit that "one may grow old but one's will does not grow old," he decided to contribute all he could toward the beautiful and heroic undertaking of the proletarian revolution.

Breaking Down the Idea of Personal Fame and Gain, Serving the People

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Intellectuals often tend to be subjective and individualistic... until they have thrown themselves heart and soul into mass revolutionary struggles, or made up their minds to serve the interests of the masses and become one with them."

The Party branch of the No. 3 team realized that individualism which aimed at winning personal fame and personal gain was the core of the intellectuals' world outlook and that in order to remold their bourgeois world outlook, the intellectuals must solve the question of "for whom" and grasp the important point, that is, the idea of personal fame and gain. The method it adopted was to organize the intellectual cadres, while doing labor at the basic level, to study and apply the "three constantly read articles" and Chairman Mao's brilliant articles, "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," "Speech at the Chinese Communist Party's National Conference on Propaganda Work," etc., and to consciously fight self and criticize revisionism, destroy selfishness and establish devotion to the public.

Upon graduation from university, a certain research worker was selected by a certain specialist as "a subject for special training." Poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of scientific research and influenced by the bourgeois specialist, he was bent on learning some "skills" and writing some theses of "a high level," so as to win both fame and gain. After being sent down, he on the one hand trained himself in labor and, on the other hand, studied Chairman Mao's works, sharply criticized the ideas of personal fame and gain and the "theory of studying in order to be an official" and other "Liu's poison."

He heightened his ideological consciousness. He led a group to gather herb medicine on Holanshan Mountain. Educated and helped by the forestry workers, he gathered more than 40 varieties of Chinese traditional herbal medicine. Overcoming the difficulties of lack of equipment, he made 18 kinds of patent medicine. Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching of "utter devotion to others without any thought of self," he always tasted and tried the medicine he had made before giving it to other people for use. He was praised by other comrades. He learned an impressive lesson, saying: "Formerly I worked for personal fame and gain, so that I achieved nothing in the past decade. Now, I walk on the bright 'May 7' road and foster the idea of serving the people, which enables me to do something for the revolutionary cause." He expressed his will to continuously fight self and criticize revisionism and to thoroughly remold his world outlook.

In the past year and more, the broad masses of intellectuals of the No. 3 team have put forward a gratifying step on the road of proletarian revolutionization. Many people who formerly could carry nothing on their

shoulders or with their hands now can take the hoe to till the land, take the trowel to build a house, take a gun to fight in battle, and take a pen to criticize revisionism. Some people formerly worked for personal fame and gain and were alienated from the laboring people. Now they serve the people wholeheartedly, are devoted to revolution and are welcomed by the workers, peasants and soldiers. This is a victory of Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive" and a victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line!

- "May 7" Labor School of the PLA General Logistics Department

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ANTI-BUREAUCRACY

A Hsien Revolutionary Committee in Kiangsu Carries Out "Three-Thirds System," Greatly Improving Its Style of Leadership

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 9, 1970)

> By the "three-thirds system" members of a revolutionary committee are divided into three parts or groups. One group go down to the basic level to take part in collective productive labor, while a second group conduct investigations at selected spots and a third stay behind in their office to carry on administrative work. The three groups change places at regular intervals.
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> The following report tells how a revolutionary committee in Kiangsu remolds itself through enforcing this system.--SCMP Ed.

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Nanking) In line with great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "The most fundamental principle in the reform of state organs is that they must keep in contact with the masses," the revolutionary committee of Haimen hsien, Kiangsu Province, has since October 1968 carried out the "three-thirds system" of sending, on rotation, one third of of the manpower to participate in collective productive labor and another third to selected spots to make investigations while leaving the remaining third in the office to grasp routine work. In the past year and more, this system has consolidated and developed continuously. This effectively helps improve the styles of leadership and methods of work, promote the revolutionization of thinking of the leading groups and cement the relationship between the revolutionary committee with the masses.

Haimen hsien is a big hsien with a population of 900,000. After its establishment, the hsien revolutionary committee obeyed great leader Chairman Mao's teachings about building of political power, eliminated duplication in administrative organization, and followed the policy of better troops and simpler administration. Subsequently, it made tremendous progress in revolutionizing itself and maintaining contact with the masses. However, judging by Chairman Mao's demand, "Organize a revolutionized leading group capable of maintaining contact with the masses," it was still lagging very far behind. For example, the revolutionary committee had insufficient manpower but had much work to do. Some people asked for additional manpower, while some others were busily engaged in holding meetings, dispatching documents, receiving calls, and compiling tables and reports. After discovering this problem, the PLA's support-the-Left personnel and the leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee

conscientiously summed up their experience by comparing it with Chairman Mao's teachings and decided to abolish the old methods of work, to take a new road, to carry out the "three-thirds system," and to further improve their styles and methods of leadership.

At the beginning, some people said: "We have already been very busy when we have some 80 men in the office. With the 'three-thirds system' put into effect, we will have only some 20 men in the office. What can we do?" The hsien revolutionary committee immediately organized all cadres of the administrative organs to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's teachings about the building of political power and the mass line and to sharply criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line promoted in the sphere of building of political power by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i, making them realize that the revolutionary committee was given its power by "the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, and the laboring masses comprising over 90 percent of the population," and that only by going deep and striking root deep amid the masses would the revolutionary committee represent the masses of the people and grasp and exercise power well for the proletariat.

After going through this study, they were enlightened. They perseveringly carried out the "three-thirds system." After practice for a period of time, they made preliminary achievements and the level of revolutionization of the office and revolutionization of the cadres' thinking was heightened in a certain degree. But, contradictions cropped up continuously. Some comrades who remained in the office felt that they were loaded with heavy tasks and were busy with work, and they waited for a change of shift. Some comrades taking part in manual labor paid attention only to doing labor and took no heed of administrative work. Some comrades who made investigations did not go deep enough to do their work, and some units even called back the comrades who had been sent down.

The hsien revolutionary committee realized that regular carrying out of the "three-thirds system" was a deep-going ideological revolution and was companioned by the struggle between the two lines and the two ideologies. Accordingly, it again roused all, bearing in mind their problems, to go further with the living study and application of Chairman Mao's theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, to carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, and to eliminate the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of joining the Party to be an official" and "theory that the masses are backward" and the influence of the bourgeois and bureaucratic styles of work. In this way, all comrades further heightened their awareness of the struggle between the two lines and their consciousness of continuing revolution and were determined to develop the proletarian spirit of thoroughgoing revolution, to consolidate and develop the achievements of the "three-thirds system" and to build proletarian political power well.

Some comrades who formerly confined their attention to labor and took no heed of administrative work went on their own initiative to fight self and criticize revisionism. They criticized the "theory that manual labor is an easy job," heightened their consciousness of continuing revolution, and strengthened their revolutionary sense of responsibility. In the past year

and more, each of the members of the hsien revolutionary committee had been sent to do labor for one or two shifts. Each of them took an active part in labor, did administrative work diligently, and reaped a bumper harvest in both thinking and work.

After going through the study, the comrades who took part in the making of investigations strengthened their mass viewpoint and developed their styles of hard struggle in work. They went deep into the basic level to keep in direct contact with the masses and to obtain first-hand information, furnishing the leadership with a great deal of valuable reference materials and typical experiences. The basic-level cadres said: "Now the members of the hsien revolutionary committee go deep into the basic level to assist the masses. They give assistance to the point and suggest many good methods."

Although there was reduced manpower and much work to do, the comrades who remained in the office brought proletarian politics to the fore, revolutionized their thinking, assumed responsibility courageously, improved their styles and methods of work, and strove to train themselves to be versatile workers, so that one man could do the work of several men.

While helping its functionaries to heighten their consciousness of continuing revolution, the hsien revolutionary committee adopted such measures as reducing the number of meetings, reducing the volume of work and reducing the number of levels involved in a meeting, so as to save manpower and make sure that a fixed number of people could go down to participate in labor and make investigations.

The chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee went through the 30 communes of the whole hsien to give attention to the selected points and used these points to set the whole area in motion, thereby pushing the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign to develop in depth.

In August last year, to further study the fighting tasks put forward by the Party's "9th Congress," he, despite his illness, went down to make investigations. One of the vice chairmen of the hsien revolutionary committee who had been wounded during the liberation war also insisted on joining others in doing manual labor.

Under the leadership of the leading comrades, all members of the revolutionary committee perseveringly observed the "three-thirds system."

The leading members of Haimen hsien revolutionary committee learned through practice that it was still impossible to carry on and consolidate a good system if a good method of work was lacking. Therefore, while perseveringly carrying out the "three-thirds system," they paid attention to uniting the three forces into one and preventing and overcoming the phenomenon of separating these three forces. The hsien revolutionary committee ruled that the comrades who went in groups to participate in manual labor should, bearing in mind the problems met in the area, go to the selected points to labor

and to find methods for solving these problems, and in particular, go to the units with "long-existing, big and difficult" problems to do manual labor and help them change their outlook.

Comrades who made investigations also must promptly analyzed the situation of the area and, bearing in mind the existing problems, went to the basic level to make analysis and to find methods for solving these problems, and took these methods as the basis on which to guide the work in the area.

The hsien revolutionary committee also summed up the method of "periodically making analysis, regularly holding discussion and application meetings, frequently exchanging information of the current situation, and bringing the work down to the basic level."

In this way, the committee members were divided into three groups but their hearts were linked together and they worked in close cooperation and did their work well.

In Haimen hsien, after the "three-thirds system" had been carried out for one year and more, the mental outlook of the cadres went through a profound change. The cadres were more conscious in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way. They greatly developed their style of carrying out their work strictly. They formed the practice of going deep into the basic level and maintaining close ties with the masses. After the "three-thirds system" was put into effect, some revolutionary veteran cadres who had fought guerrilla war in the local area put on straw sandals, took their luggage and went among the masses to do manual labor and make investigations. The masses said: "This appears as if the New 4th Route Army has returned." These veteran cadres also said: "Our hearts are again linked with those of the masses." While maintaining ties with the masses of workers and peasants, some cadres who formerly confined themselves to their offices found the differences between themselves and the poor and lower-middle peasants and became more confident in remolding their world outlook.

Thanks to the enforcement of the "three-thirds system," face-to-face leadership was strengthened, work was carried out more concretely, and the leaders obtained first-hand information. This strengthened the guidance over the work in the whole hsien. Recently, to carry out further the various fighting tasks put forward by the Party's "9th Congress," the hsien revolutionary committee had to make an analysis of the conditions of the movement in the whole hsien. They summoned the functionaries of these three parts together. These functionaries brought forth their data for analysis. A plan was drawn up and some measures were formulated very quickly.

When the "three-thirds system" was put into effect, the leadership not only had a plan for action, but also could promptly discover, sum up and popularize the advanced models. In the past year and more, the functionaries of the hsien revolutionary committee went into the basic level to sum up more than 20 items of typical experience which had relatively extensive influence, passed everything through experiment, and used typical cases to guide the work. This gave a great impetus to the rapid development of the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign and of various branches of work.

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TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Chekiang Achieves Remarkable Successes in Technical Innovations

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Jun. 14, 1970)

the workers in hangchow of chekiang province are making many technical innovations in line with chairman mao's great teaching: "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity" and report remarkable successes. their efforts are stimulating revolution and industrial production and transportation.

over 1,000 successful innovations have been made. these include new products, new techniques and new technological processes. illustrating the advanced levels reached are machines for growing crystals, large precision grinding machine, semi-conductor rectifier diodes, new-type surveying instruments and a jet silk loom. the city's industrial output value for the first four months of this year was ten per cent above the corresponding period of 1969. production of many products has doubled. quality has been raised considerably.

in the course of making technical innovations, the hangchow workers conscientiously studied our great leader chairman mao's great teaching: "the chinese people have high aspirations, they have ability, and they will certainly catch up with and surpass advanced world levels in the not too distant future." armed with this teaching, they have sharply criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, including the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace. they work hard to scale the peak of science and technology. the revolutionary workers, cadres and technicians of the hangchow machine tools plant, which could only manufacture ordinary machine tools, trial-produced two types of precision grinding machines of advanced levels one after the other during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they had the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act and to break down foreign conventions. they successfully trial-produced a large precision grinding machine this year. the revolutionary workers and technicians of the hangchow glass works broke with slavish ideology and as a result of repeated study have completed china's first project for drawing glass fibre from furnaces. the success of this project which they designed and installed has raised the output of glass fibre by a big margin and raised quality considerably. this is a big contribution to developing china's glass fibre industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

a number of small factories in hangchow have also done their best in the innovations campaign. the hangchow semi-conductor devices plant was originally a tin works with some 80 workers. determined to catch up with and surpass advanced levels, the workers used indigenous methods and relied on their own efforts to produce over 40 pieces of special equipment for making electronics products after more than a year of hard struggle. this has filled in a blank in the province's electronics industry.

firmly bearing in mind chairman mao's great teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing", workers in the city eliminated outdated rules and regulations and made innovations. this has helped a number of old factories modernize production.

the city has been producing silk for hundreds of years. the workers in this industry also launched an innovations campaign. daring to think and act, after six months of hard work, the workers of over ten silk mills devised some 20 new techniques, including a jet silk loom, a rapier loom, a high-speed double action jacquard loom and a combined finishing machine. this has at least doubled efficiency and quality has risen remarkably. the output of the city's silk and satin has reached an all-time high so far this year.

in the technical innovations movement, the workers were mobilized and their wisdom and talent brought into full play. many plants in the city organized "three-in-one" technical innovations groups, including revolutionary cadres and technicians and with workers as the main body, to help make the province's first machine for growing crystals. relying on their collective efforts, they succeeded in only 14 days in producing such a machine of chinese style and up to advanced technical levels.

TRANSPORT

East China Region Makes Cement Boats

(NCNA-English Nanking, Jun. 14, 1970)

guided by chairman mao's great principles of self-reliance and hard struggle, the boat-building workers of the wuhsi region, kiangsu province, have been busily manufacturing boats made of cement. by developing water transport in this way they have made contributions to industry and agriculture.

cement boats are a new development in china's boat-building industry. the first was successfully built by the workers of this region in 1958. since then, cement boat making has constantly developed in the region. today, cement boats of many descriptions, big and small, power driven ones and light ones for agricultural use, ply the yangtze river, the taihu lake and other internal water routes carrying goods for socialist construction.

operation over many years has proved that cement boats have many advantages. the cost of building is low, saving the state large amounts of timber, steel, tung oil, varnish and other construction materials. they stand corrosion well, do not leak, are easy to maintain and last longer than wooden boats. structurally strong, they withstand bumping better than wooden or steel plate boats and are easier to repair and handle. in addition, cement boats for agricultural use have airtight holds at both ends and thus they have greater buoyancy and are safer. in the taihu lake area, they are becoming increasingly popular among the workers and peasants.

chairman mao teaches: "new things always have to experience difficulties and setbacks as they grow." it was back in 1958 that the boat building workers in the region, inspired by the party's general line for building socialism, dared to think and to act in revolutionary spirit and advanced a plan to trial-produce cement boats. they immediately set about designing and trial-producing one at the wuhsi boatyard. but their proposal was turned down by the handful of capitalist roaders who said: "for thousands of years boats have been made of wood. there is no precedent for boats made of cement exclamation" during the subsequent acute struggle between the two ideologies and the two lines, the workers, in line with

chairman mao's teaching "practice, knowledge, again practice, and again knowledge", surmounted one obstacle after another, persisted in making experiments, and made constant improvements, until they finally succeeded in building the first cement boat in 1959. since then the workers at this yard have made even greater efforts and trial-produced cement boats for agricultural use of different tonnages and 60- and 80-ton barges. thus, cement boat building is thriving.

over the past few years, the workers, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, have launched technical innovation drives and made every effort to raise productivity. in their determination to carry out further chairman mao's great strategic policy of "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people", they are busily building cement boats for agricultural use and, at the same time, are making constant efforts to increase the tonnage and variety. thus cement boats are being used more and more widely and the boat building workers are making greater contributions to socialist construction.

AGRICULTURE

Chinese Provinces Reap Good Summer Crops

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants, other commune members and revolutionary cadres in szechwan, chekiang and hupeh provinces have brought in rich summer harvests of grain. they have grasped revolution and promoted production in accordance with chairman mao's great strategic principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people."

output of summer crops on more than 2,660,000 hectares in szechwan province, southwest china, in general was 15 per cent, and in some cases 30 per cent or more, above last year's. the poor and lower-middle peasants in this important grain producing province, acting on chairman mao's teaching "every year we must attend most closely to three things -- the harvesting, storage, and use and consumption of crops", are doing a good job of harvesting and sowing by bringing into play the revolutionary spirit of continuous fighting without fear of fatigue.

szechwan's fine summer harvest is attributed to the living study and application of mao tsetung thought by the poor and lower-middle peasants. in the mao tsetung thought study classes run by production brigades and communes, the peasants roundly criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash such as "san tzu yi pao" (the extention of plots for private use, and of free markets, the increase in the number of small enterprises with sole responsibility for their own profit or loss, and the fixing of output quotas on the basis of individual households) and the "four freedoms" (freedom to practise usury, to hire labour, to buy or sell land and to engage in private enterprises). thus they instilled in their minds the concept of farming for the revolution. after repeatedly studying chairman mao's teaching "man has constantly to sum up experience and go on discovering, inventing, creating and advancing", the commune

members in many parts of the province worked out measures to raise output and intensified field management, thus contributing substantially to the good summer harvest.

the poor and lower-middle peasants in various parts of szechwan, taking as their example the famous tachai production brigade, china's national pace-setter in agriculture, displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle in transforming their land. this helped them obtain the fine results. in the counties of the loshan region, mass drives were undertaken before and after sowing to improve the land by adding top soil and other means and to apply more manure. the amount of manure accumulated in the region was double that of last year and the acreage sown to good seed strains extended. the hualin brigade of the yangchi commune in chienko county was threatened by a severe drought. but the members overcame this by carrying water to their hillside fields to ensure successful sowing. they gathered summer harvests 80 per cent greater than last year's.

chekiang province, east china, gathered good harvests of summer grain, spring silkworm cocoons and spring tea, following excellent grain and cotton harvests for years on end. per unit and total yields of barley and wheat on 400,000 hectares now being reaped are reported to be 10 to 20 per cent higher than last year's. the spring cocoon crop, now being sold to the state, is in general bigger and better than last year. marked rises were also been achieved in spring tea. most of the picking has been completed.

some new high-yield brigades, communes and regions have come to the fore in various parts of chekiang province this year. a number of high-yield brigades, communes and regions report even higher yields. per-unit yields in many brigades and communes in the tishui, taichou and shaonsing regions where summer crop yields were rather high in the past report bigger increases. the output of grain in some cases this summer reached to 3.75 tons per hectare. many counties on the hang-chia-hu plain where output of summer grain crops used to be low registered a thirty per cent increase this year.

chekiang province had good harvests of summer grain, spring silkworm cocoons and spring tea. this is a great victory for mao tsetung thought and fruit of the great proletarian cultural revolution. mao tsetung thought study classes were run last winter and this spring in the rural areas. the poor and lower-middle peasants conscientiously studied chairman mao's great theory of continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and chairman mao's instructions on developing agricultural production. they criticized liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist trash, such as "work points in command" and "material incentives". this raised their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of chekiang province widely carried out the mass movement of "in agriculture, learn from tachai" to popularise high-yield experience and plant crops scientifically. this resulted in the even better harvest. sales to the state of grain, cocoons and tea are in full swing. the poor and lower-middle peasants support the socialist revolution and construction by concrete actions.

the poor and lower-middle peasants of hupeh province in central china overcame various natural calamities to achieve a rich wheat harvest this year. the province suffered drought for more than 5 months. this spring, the province was hit by a cold weather and a great deal of rain which

affected the growth of wheat. encouraged by the ninth party congress, the poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres have fostered the revolutionary spirit of "fear neither hardship nor death" and overcame all the difficulties by dint of hard struggle.

in order to achieve a good wheat harvest, party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in hupeh province led the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members in the living study and application of mao tsetung thought and put it in command of everything. they conscientiously studied chairman mao's great principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development" and chairman mao's great teaching "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and firmly grasped revolution and promoted production.

taking tachai as their model, the poor and lower-middle peasants in the mountainous areas of western hupeh made big efforts to terrace hilly land, build water conservancy projects and improve the soil. this created favourable conditions for developing agriculture. displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle, the poor and lower-middle peasants scored remarkable successes in combating drought and ensuring the normal growth of the seedlings. the masses in many places, after overcoming the drought, paid careful attention to field management of the wheat and this ensured an increase over large areas.

leading members of party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels in the province went to the forefront during the harvest and ate, lived, did manual labour and studied chairman mao's works alongside the masses while leading the work.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Leaves Peking for Korea on State Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, left here by special train this afternoon for pyongyang on a state visit to the democratic people's republic of korea at the invitation of kim il sung, head of state and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, and choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly.

peking railway station today was alive with expressions of unity and friendship between the people of china and cambodia. there were huge portraits of the chinese people's great leader chairman mao and of cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk on the platform. the national flags of china and cambodia flew over the railway station.

more than 5,000 revolutionary people in peking gathered at the station where a huge streamer read: "a warm send-off to cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk on a visit to korea". the crowds gave a warm send-off to the distinguished cambodian guests amid the beating of drums and gongs and the shouting of slogans.

accompanying samdech norodom sihanouk on his visit to the democratic people's republic of korea are: princess monique sihanouk, wife of samdech norodom sihanouk; samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; prince norodom yuvanath, son of samdech norodom sihanouk; princess norodom ket kanya, aunt of samdech norodom sihanouk; major general duong sam ol, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of military equipment and armament of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame duong sam ol; ker meas, ambassador of the kingdom of cambodia to china; and others.

seeing them off at the railway station were: chou en-lai, premier of the state council; huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; wu fa-hsien, deputy chief of the general staff of the p.l.a.; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; and kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

also present were:

dr. ngo hou, member of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of public health, religious and social affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame ngo hou; thiounn mumm, member of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of economy and finance of the r.g.n.u.c.; huot sambath, member

of the political bureau of the n.u.f.k. central committee and minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruction of the r.g.n.u.c.; and cambodian students in peking;

hyun joon keuk, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to china, and madame hyun joon keuk, and embassy members.

samdech norodom sihanouk, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, arrived at the railway station at 3 p.m. amidst ovations. the crowds cheered: "long live chairman mao exclamation" "long live samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation"

a grand send-off ceremony took place at the railway station. the national anthems of cambodia and china were played. samdech norodom sihanouk, prime minister penn nouth and other distinguished cambodian guests, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng, deputy chief of the general staff wu fa-hsien, vice-premier li hsien-nien and vice-chairman of n.p.c. standing committee kuo mo-jo, reviewed a guard of honour composed of men of the three services of the p.l.a., militiamen and red guards.

the distinguished cambodian guests, accompanied by premier chou en-lai and others, walked round to greet the crowds seeing them off. cherishing profound revolutionary feelings of the chinese people for the cambodian people, the crowds waved the national flags of china and cambodia and shouted repeatedly: "a warm send-off to the distinguished cambodian guests exclamation" "long live friendship between china and cambodia exclamatin" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated exclamation the people of indo-china are sure to win exclamation" "long live samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation" samdech norodom sihanouk clapped his hands and waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

premier chou en-lai, chief of the general staff huang yung-sheng and others warmly shook hands with samdech norodom sihanouk, prime minister penn nouth and other distinguished cambodian guests before they boarded the train, and wished them every success during their visit.

kwun heui kyung, korean vice-minister of foreign affairs who had come to peking specially to welcome cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk, is accompanying the distinguished cambodian guests to pyongyang.

the distinguished cambodian guests were accompanied to tantung by han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and comrades wang chen and yang ling.

also present at the railway station were leading members of the chinese people's liberation army, chinese government departments, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including wang hsin-ting, li chiang,

fang yi, huang tso-chen, chi peng-fei, ma wen-po, tien wei-hsin, feng yung-shun, pai hsiang-kuo, liu ta-yu, kuo lu, ting hsi-lin, lin chia-mei, tang yeh-wen, sung chen-hsien and fang hsi-ku.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Statement of Samdech Penn Nouth, Prime Minister of Royal Government of National Union of Kampuchea

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1970)

samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the royal government of national union under the leadership of the national united front of kampuchea issued a statement on june 14. full text of the statement follows:

with regard to a number of inquiries made by the journalist associations of certain western countries about the missing journalists in cambodia, the royal government of national union would like to make the following statement:

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, and the royal government of national union have made and will continue to make every endeavour to find the missing press and television correspondents and photographers and will set them free upon their being found.

however, the contacts between our combating units have become difficult following the invasion, occupation and intensive bombing of cambodia by the u.s. armed forces and their satellites. the information requested from our combating forces will not be available until some time later.

the royal government of national union and its national liberation army take this opportunity to express their intense regret while deploring that they have been made responsible for the missing of the journalists which they have never wished or wanted. they refuse to be responsible for the reporters' imprudence or rashness in war zones.

in the zones liberated by the national liberation army, any correspondent of the press or television, photographer, scenario-writer, etc... is not allowed to work without special permission. otherwise, the royal government of national union declines all responsibility with regard to all kinds of accidents which could happen to him.

signed: penn nouth

prime minister
peking june 14, 1970

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Paper "People's Star" Warmly Acclaims Chairman Mao's Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1970)

the "people's star", organ of the central committee of the japanese communist party (left), gave top frontpage prominence on its may 29 issue to the full text of the great leader chairman mao's may 20 solemn statement "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" the paper also published an article warmly hailing the solemn statement of chairman mao as extremely timely and going to produce far-reaching influence on the revolutionary struggle of the japanese people, according to a tokyo report.

the article said that in issuing recently the statement: "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" the great leader comrade mao tsetung has called on the people of the whole world to rise up and fight a great battle against u.s. imperialism, while pointing out explicitly the victorious road of the struggle. the statement analyses the characteristics of the current international situation, points out penetratingly that a new upsurge in the revolutionary struggle of the people is now emerging throughout the world and u.s. imperialism is isolated and declining more and more, and expounds that the victory of the people of the whole world is an inviolable law of history. greatly inspired by the statement, the japanese marxist-leninists and revolutionary people are determined to rise up and push further the patriotic struggle against u.s. imperialism and march forward valiantly to defeat the u.s.-japanese reactionaries. the statement points out incisively that in the present world "the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared." this teaches us that so long as imperialism exists we cannot relax even for a single moment our vigilance against world war. to point this out is of very important significance to the revolutionary struggle of the japanese people.

the article pointed out that taking japan as its base, u.s. imperialism has expanded the aggressive war to the whole indo-chinese peninsula. it even tries to provoke a large-scale war of aggression in asia in accordance with the "nixon doctrine" of "using asians to fight asians". the traitorous japanese reactionaries, the most loyal running dogs of u.s. imperialism, have promptly supported and actively participated in the aggression against cambodia.

the article pointed out that adhering faithfully to the line of japan-u.s. joint communique, the traitorous japanese reactionaries have inflicted greater sufferings on the japanese people. they have vainly tried, under the baton of u.s. imperialism, to renew their fond dream of the "greater east asia co-prosperity sphere" and to become the head of an alliance of the anti-communist puppet cliques in asia, even wanting to pull the chestnuts out of the fire.

the article pointed out that u.s. imperialism beset with troubles at home and abroad is becoming more and more truculent. it assigned the traitorous japanese reactionaries the role of the gendarme, took japan as its frontline base, and plotted to ignite the conflagration of world war iii. this danger still exists. if a new world war is provoked by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the japanese people should unite with the people

the world over to eliminate them with revolutionary war; and it is necessary for us to get prepared for this. we must bear the teaching of comrade mao tsetung deep in our mind, heighten our vigilance, and exert enormous efforts to accomplish the arduous task of accumulating revolutionary strength.

the article stressed: the chairman mao's statement superbly generalizes the revolutionary struggles of the people of the whole world, pointing out that "revolution is the main trend in the world today." the statement warmly praises and firmly supports the revolutionary struggles of the three indo-chinese peoples and all peoples of the world against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs.

the article said: u.s. imperialism has launched wars of aggression everywhere which have aroused fiercer revolutionary struggles of the people of various countries in the world, causing its aggressive policy to come under heavy blows and suffer disastrous failure. the vigorous development of the american people's revolutionary struggle against the u.s. fascist rule has shaken the lair of u.s. imperialism. gone forever are the days when imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries could decide the destiny of the world, and a new era has begun with the proletariat and people of all countries playing the leading role. just as the statement puts it in clear-cut term: "u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle." it is not the people of various countries in the world who fear u.s. imperialism; it is u.s. imperialism which fears the people of the world. these theses encourage and inspire to a most tremendous degree the people of the whole world to march forward victoriously with revolutionary confidence and revolutionary courage.

chairman mao's statement points out explicitly the road of victory: "strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three indo-chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory." "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country."

the article said: a new great march has been started by the three indo-chinese peoples who are waging a heroic revolutionary armed struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and by the korean people who are struggling against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. these struggling people have the strong backing of socialist china. the international anti-u.s. united front in asia is growing stronger day by day, throwing the u.s. and japanese reactionaries into the abyss of increasing isolation. the development of the anti-u.s. struggle of the people of various countries in asia is an immense support to the japanese people who are struggling against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

the article said: the japanese people must unite closely with the chinese people, the three indo-chinese peoples, the korean people and all the peoples of asia as well as the people of the whole world to launch a protracted and fierce attack against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Jen-min Jih-pao Resolutely Supports Palestinian People's Just Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1970)

the "people's daily" carries a commentator's article today entitled "resolute support for the just struggle of the palestinian people". the article reads:

a grave incident of blood-shed broke out recently when the pro-american jordanian reactionary forces, under the machination of the u.s. central intelligence agency, unleashed an armed attack on the palestinian guerrillas and the palestinian residents in the vicinity of ammen.
the barbarous crime committed by u.s. imperialism and its running dogs has met with valiant resistance from the palestinian guerrillas and is severely denounced and angrily condemned by the people of various arab countries.

the chinese people firmly stand on the side of the palestinian people and other arab peoples and resolutely support their just action to rise heroically and hit back at the provocations of u.s. imperialism and its lackeys.

a month ago, u.s. imperialism instructed israel to send large numbers of troops to invade southern lebanon in an attempt to eliminate the palestinian guerrillas in that area. having failed in this scheme, u.s. imperialism now again directed the pro-u.s. jordanian reactionary forces to launch attacks on the palestinian people, plotting to eliminate the palestinian guerrillas through the venomous scheme of using "arabs to fight arabs". this shows that u.s. imperialism nurses intense hatred for the rapidly growing and developing palestinian people's armed forces and that it is the sworn enemy of the palestinian and other arab peoples.

the palestinian guerrillas are a stout shock brigade for the national liberation movement of the arab people. therefore, u.s. imperialism in trying deliberately to eliminate this revolutionary armed force aims not only to strangle the liberation cause of the palestinian people but also to stamp out the national liberation movement of the whole arab people. the peoples of all arab countries have come to see clearly from innumerable facts that their common interests lie in perseverance in the people's armed struggle in palestine and support for the palestinian guerrillas.

in his solemn statement in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism, the great leader chairman mao has pointed out: "in the world of today, who actually fears whom? it is not the vietnamese people, the laotian people, the cambodian people, the palestinian people, the arab people or the people of other countries who fear u.s. imperialism; it is u.s. imperialism which fears the people of the world. it becomes panic-stricken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind."

committing aggression everywhere, u.s. imperialism has caused the people of all countries to rise en masse and attack it. it is encircled ring upon ring by the world people and has landed itself in utter predicament, revealing its real features as a paper tiger. we are deeply convinced that with the support of the people of the arab countries and the rest

of the world, the palestinian people will certainly be able to smash all the enemy schemes and intrigues, defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their lackeys and win complete victory for the cause of national liberation so long as they persist in unity and persevere in a protracted people's war.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Delegation from Somalia Led by Vice President Monamed Ainanshe to Pay Friendly Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1970)

a delegation from somalia led by his excellency monamed ainanshe, vice-president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, is going to pay a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china.

US

Rogers Admits US Deliberation to Intensify Aggressive War in Indo-China

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1970)

u.s. imperialism is taking pains to muster its puppets and running dogs in south viet nam, laos, cambodia, thailand and other places in an effort to further intensify and enlarge its war of aggression in indo-china.

this was disclosed by u.s. secretary of state williams rogers when he brazenly tried to justify the extension of the u.s. war of aggression in indo-china in his interview to the columbia broadcasting system on june 7 and in his statement before the u.s. house foreign affairs committee on june 9, according to news reports from washington.

such death-bed kicks made by u.s. imperialism will only serve to enhance the unity and determination of the indo-chinese people in carrying out their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation till the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs are defeated.

in reply to cbs questions in a t.v. programme, rogers said that the u.s. war of aggression in indo-china "will continue with south vietnamese forces and cambodian forces and even possible thai forces, fighting a common enemy" and that "the countries in the area -- thailand, cambodia, laos and south viet nam -- are all working together." "we obviously are supporting south viet nam, we are supporting laos, we are giving some assistance to thailand," he said, adding, "we are going to and we are now giving some military assistance to cambodia".

these remarks are straightforward clamours for a stepped-up and enlarged war of aggression in indo-china, and an outright confession on the part of u.s. imperialism that it is intent on

continuing the aggression in indo-china. what rogers meant by "a common enemy" is none other than the people of the three indo-chinese countries. under u.s. imperialist support, encouragement, instigation and direction, the traitorous thanom clique of thailand has decided to send its aggressor troops to intervene in cambodia. as a matter of fact, it has already deployed its troops on the border adjoining cambodia, ready at all times to strike. meanwhile, saigon, phnom penh and bangkok are intensely working hand in glove with one another in an overt or covert way. the traitorous lon nol-sirik matak clique has established "diplomatic relations" with its counterparts in south viet nam and thailand. the three traitorous cliques are considering the formation of an anti-communist military alliance under the aegis of u.s. imperialism to suppress the indo-chinese people. this is another grave crime on the part of u.s. imperialism in trying to expand the war in indo-china and a rabid provocation against the people in indo-china and in southeast asia as a whole.

apparently frightened out of his wits by the war of resistance which the three indo-chinese peoples are fighting in unity, rogers in his statement before the house foreign affairs committee attacked the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples which called for total victory over the common enemy through greater unity and mutual support. he said that the declaration made clear "the purpose of hanoi's open and long-standing violations of cambodian and laotian neutrality." echoing the untenable arguments for aggression against cambodia in nixon's june 3 speech, rogers lamented that the communists are attempting to make the "cambodian-south viet nam border one continuous hostile territory from which to launch assaults upon american and allied forces".

who after all has violated the neutrality of cambodia and laos? incontrovertible evidence is there for all to see and brooks no denial by rogers and co. people would like to ask rogers: who engineered the reactionary coup d'etat in cambodia and helped the lon nol-sirik matak clique to power? who flagrantly dispatched aggressor troops to cambodia in a vain attempt to suppress the cambodian people and maintain the tottering rule of the rightist clique at a time when the cambodian people were rising in struggle to overthrow the puppet regime? and who sent "special forces" to laos and introduced thai troops there to attack the liberated areas together with the laotian rightist clique? it was none other than the u.s. imperialists who committed all these criminal acts exclamation even the bourgeois press in the west has to admit that the u.s. invasion of cambodia has enlarged its war of aggression against viet nam into a "new indo-chinese war". rogers' quibbles serve only to reveal the u.s. aggressive designs more sickeningly. at present, not only the cambodian-south viet nam border but the whole indo-china have become a "hostile territory" in resistance to u.s. imperialism and its lackeys, where the prairie fire of people's wrath is raging towards the u.s. aggressors and their henchmen. the u.s. aggressors and their running dogs will certainly be reduced to ashes in the raging flames of people's revolution in indo-china.

while doing his utmost to defend the u.s. invasion of cambodia, rogers, just like nixon, hypocritically declared that american troops in cambodia would be "withdrawn" to south viet nam. this was a lame attempt to hoodwink the people and mollify public opinion. the so-called "troops withdrawal"

is nothing but a smokescreen for continued aggression. rogers gave the lie to his own words when he said that any victory to be gained by the cambodian people "would be an unfavorable development" "unacceptable" to u.s. imperialism and that it is the hope of the united states that the lon nol-sirik matak clique "doesn't fall". rogers also indicated that in order to maintain the tottering reactionary rule of its puppets and lackeys, u.s. imperialism not only will muster its lackeys in south viet nam, laos, cambodia and thailand but also will commit other puppets and lackeys in asia into the war of aggression in indo-china so as to carry through the policy of making "asians fight asians". he said that "the nixon doctrine is to encourage asian nations to handle asian problems, and to cooperate with each other." to push ahead this aggressive scheme of u.s. imperialism, rogers declared that he had decided to visit south viet nam at the end of this month.

what a "nixon doctrine" exclamation everybody knows that it is a product of u.s. imperialism's policy of aggression in the world, especially a product of the disastrous defeat of its policy of aggression in viet nam. unable to win in viet nam, u.s. imperialism came out with a plan of "vietnamizing" the war of aggression. when the "vietnamization" plan went bankrupt under the heavy blows of the vietnamese people, nixon brazenly declared the dispatch of troops to invade cambodia. now, when u.s. imperialism has suffered set-backs in its invasion of cambodia, it is attempting to rely on its lackeys to continue the war expansion. when it turns out that its lackeys cannot win the war either, u.s. imperialism itself will have to take the field again. it will follow this pattern continuously until it is thoroughly defeated, together with its running dogs, by the indo-chinese peoples. this is the inevitable bitter end lying in store for the u.s. aggressors and their lackeys.

the great leader chairman mao has pointed out in his solemn statement of may 20: "strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war, the three indo-chinese peoples will certainly overcome all difficulties and win complete victory." u.s. imperialism's predicament in indo-china reveals the extremely vulnerable paper-tiger nature of this huge monster. no matter how desperately u.s. imperialism may struggle in indo-china, it can never save itself from inevitable defeat there. with the support of the people all over the world, the three indo-chinese peoples will certainly win final victory in their just war of resistance to u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 24, 1970 No. 4683

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PARTY RECTIFICATION AND PARTY BUILDING

Shanghai State Cotton Mill No. 17 Gains Important Experience in Party Consolidation and Party Building

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 11, 1970)

Party organizations have been rebuilt in State Cotton Mill No. 17 in Shanghai through a struggle-criticism-transformation movement in which the struggle between the two classes, two roads and two lines was waged, Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for Party building was criticized, and remolding of world outlook was carried out.--SCMP Ed.

(Our dispatch) Under the guidance of great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant program of Party building, "The Party organization should be composed of the advanced elements of the proletariat; it should be a vigorous vanguard organization capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses in the fight against the class enemy," Shanghai State Cotton Mill No. 17 devoted some time during the struggle-criticism-transformation campaign in the great proletarian cultural revolution to conscientiously carrying out the work of Party consolidation and Party building. After the Party consolidation and Party building, the broad masses of Party members of this mill now cherish a warmer love for great leader Chairman Mao and have generally enhanced their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing revolution. The Party's ranks are purified, the Party's relationship with the masses is cemented. This has promoted the revolutionization of thinking of the revolutionary masses of the whole mill and given an impetus to the flourishing development of revolution and production.

While doing the work of Party consolidation and Party building, this mill concretely strengthened the Party's leadership, gave the masses free rein, conscientiously carried out open-door Party consolidation, tightly grasped the struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two ideologies, and resolutely set aside interferences from the Right and the "Left," thereby guaranteeing that the work of Party consolidation and Party building would constantly advance in triumph along Chairman Mao's proletarian line of Party building.

Putting Ideological Rectification in the First Position, Teaching Party Members To Heighten Their Consciousness of Class Struggle and the Struggle between the Two Lines and of Continuing Revolution and To Thoroughly Remold Their World Outlook

Chairman Mao teaches us: "To put things in order organizationally requires our first doing so ideologically, our launching a struggle of proletarian ideology against non-proletarian ideology." The Party organization of Shanghai State Cotton Mill No. 17 has learned deeply from practice that Party consolidation and Party building is a great ideological revolution. To adhere to the principle of laying emphasis on ideological work in Party consolidation and Party building is a fundamental problem in carrying out Chairman Mao's line of Party building. In the course of Party consolidation and Party building, Chairman Mao's great doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat must be used to arm Party members, Chairman Mao's proletarian ideas of Party building must be used to thoroughly criticize renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Party building, and Mao Tse-tung's thought must be used to criticize various kinds of non-proletarian thinking, so that the broad masses of Party members may get rid of the stale and take in the fresh ideologically, remold their world outlook consciously and thoroughly, and advance in big strides along the direction pointed out by Chairman Mao.

For this reason, in the course of Party consolidation, members of the Party organization of the Mill first devoted some time to conducting ideological rectification among Party members. Later, while conducting organizational rectification and building, they also put ideological education in the most important position and carry out ideological rectification throughout the course of Party consolidation and Party building.

Proceeding from the actual conditions of this mill, they grasped the more conspicuous problems in the thinking of Party members and, bearing in mind the actual situation of the current class struggle, emphatically conducted ideological education in three aspects.

1. They deeply educated the broad masses of Party members in the class struggle, the struggle between the two lines and the continuation of revolution. Ninety percent of the Party members of this mill came of families of workers and poor and lower-middle peasants. They warmly loved Chairman Mao and the Communist Party. But, being poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's

revisionist line, some of these Party members, lacking consciousness of the struggle between the two lines, failed to catch up with the development of the movement during the early period of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

In view of this state of affairs, this mill set up Party consolidation study classes and organized Party members to study the history of struggle between the two lines in the Party and to sharply criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Party building. They educated Party members by the method of "four comparisons," that is: To see how Chairman Mao had taught them, how Liu Shao-ch'i had spread poison, how the capitalist-roaders of their units had carried out Chairman Mao's teachings, and how they themselves thought and acted. They also induced the Party members to recall the sufferings in the old society and compare them with the happiness in the new society, to recall the sufferings resulting from the poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and compare them with the correctness and greatness of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After recalling the past bitterness and thinking about the present happiness, the broad masses of Party members enhanced their proletarian feelings, denounced the old society, disclosed the conspiracy of Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang to restore capitalism, and clearly distinguished Chairman Mao's revolutionary line from Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Having really heightened their consciousness, they took solid action to carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and went on their own initiative amid the masses to fight self and criticize revisionism, thereby improving the relationship between Party members and the masses of the people.

2. The broad masses of Party members were educated in the belief that "the philosophy of the Communist Party is the philosophy of struggle" and in the Party's fundamental tasks. Some Party members of this mill formerly were poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line of Party building, so that they had only a feeble idea of the class struggle, buried themselves in production and paid no attention to politics. In view of this state of affairs, the Party organization organized the Party members to study Chairman Mao's "50-character" program of Party building, to study Chairman Mao's theories of classes, class contradictions and class struggle, to sharply criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's "theory of dying out of class struggle" and "theory of peace in the Party," and to eliminate their pernicious influence.

Through study and criticism, many Party members learned an impressive lesson, saying: "The fundamental task of the Communist Party is to wage class struggle. The fundamental program of the Party is to thoroughly overthrow the bourgeoisie and all exploiting classes, to replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie with the dictatorship of the proletariat and to use socialism to defeat capitalism. If the Party members pay exclusive attention to 'cotton and yarn' and do not carry out class struggle, there will be the possibility of 'destruction of the Party and turning back to the old road.'"

With their consciousness enhanced, the broad masses of Party members unanimously rushed to the first line of class struggle and played the role of communists as the vanguard and model in the struggle against the enemies, in the course of combating the evil wind of anarchism and criticizing Rightist and ultra-"Left" reactionary ideas, and during the struggle against the bourgeois ideas of all shapes and colors.

3. They educated the broad masses of Party members in the far-reaching aims of communism, so that each Party member firmly established the determination to carry the Chinese revolution and the world revolution through to the end and had the confidence in assuredly winning victory. Through organizing the broad masses of Party members to profoundly study Chairman Mao's theory about the Party and the new Party Constitution, they linked their work with the great ideal of realization of communism and showed concern for world affairs while working in the mill. There emerged among them a great deal of advanced deeds of fearing neither hardship nor death.

All Party members and various Party groups took the lead in stepping up a new upsurge of the mass movement of the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and a new upsurge of grasping revolution and promoting production and other work and preparedness against war, and carried out the "six-model" and "four-team" activities: Each Party member must be a model in the living study and application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, a model in grasping revolution and promoting production, a model in political work, a model in observing revolutionary discipline, a model in internal unity and unification, and a model in maintaining ties with the masses. Each Party group must be a Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team, a vanguard team in class struggle, a fighting team in the struggle for production, and a working team serving the people.

At the year-end rating of last year, more than 360 Party members in this mill were rated activists in the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Persisting in the Principle That the Party Organization Should Be Composed of the Advanced Elements of the Proletariat, Carrying Out Chairman Mao's Proletarian Policy, and Conscientiously Doing a Good Job of Getting Rid of the Stale and Taking in the Fresh Organizationally

Having done a good job of ideological rectification, this mill obeyed Chairman Mao's great teaching, "A proletarian party must also get rid of the stale and take in the fresh for only in this way can it be full of vigor. Without eliminating waste and getting fresh blood the Party has no vigor," and seriously and conscientiously carried out the work of getting rid of the stale and taking in the fresh organizationally.

Through setting up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various types in the whole mill, the Party organization of this mill organized the masses inside and outside the Party to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's

idea of Party building and proletarian policy and to sharply criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line of Party building, so that they unanimously realized that: In conducting organizational rectification in the Party, it was necessary to firmly protect the fundamental principle that "the Party organization should be composed of advanced elements of the proletariat," so as to maintain the Party's advanced nature and purity.

With regard to the renegades, secret enemy agents, diehard capitalist-roaders, degenerated elements, class aliens and other counter-revolutionaries who sneaked into the Party and have been proved with solid evidence, they must be wiped away resolutely from the Party in line with the provisions laid down in the new Party Constitution.

As to the Party members who have made mistakes, including those who have made grave mistakes, more work of ideological education should be done on them and Mao Tse-tung's thought must be used perseveringly to remold them in line with the directive of "learning from past mistakes in order to avoid future ones; curing the sickness in order to save the patient" and giving ideological criticism severely and imposing organizational punishment leniently.

The Party organization of this mill was of this opinion: Persisting in the Party's advanced characters and purity is agreeable to doing more work of ideological education. Rectifying the Party's organization does not simply mean handling the problems of a few men organizationally. What is more important, it means conducting a profound education in Chairman Mao's line of Party building among the masses inside and outside the Party, including Party members who have been punished. Doing more work of ideological education does not mean lowering the standard of Party membership to suit the Party members who have made mistakes. It means gradually bringing up, through education, to the level of advanced elements of the proletariat the Party members who can be redeemed. Those Party members whose mistakes are very serious and who still show no improvement after being educated, must be written off from the Party, so as to maintain the solemn discipline of the Party and to preserve the Party's advanced character and purity.

On the basis of this understanding, this mill, relying on Party members and the revolutionary masses and proceeding from the policy of "curing the sickness in order to save the patient," conducted ideological education penetratingly and elaborately among the Party members who had made mistakes, including those who had made grave mistakes. It educated them in Mao Tse-tung's thought and helped them enhance their consciousness of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and of continuing revolution, consciously fight self and criticize revisionism and clearly point out their mistakes. It mobilized them to take an active part in the revolutionary mass criticism and to further eliminate the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's revisionist line of Party building. It urged them to take an active part in practical struggle and to correct their mistakes as quickly as possible during the struggle. As a result, the broad masses of Party members heightened their consciousness, the Party's ranks were purified, and the Party's unity was further cemented.

While conducting organizational rectification, this mill conscientiously carried out its work of expanding Party membership in accordance with the standard of Party membership laid down in the new Party Constitution and in the principle of working actively and prudently. To do a good job of this work, it set up Party building study classes at various levels ranging from its headquarters to a workers' group or squad, and organized the Party members and the masses to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's idea of Party building and the new Party Constitution, to penetratingly criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's black "Self-Cultivation" and black "six theories," and to repeatedly discuss the important significance of recruiting new Party members. It also put forward such special topics as "What kind of people can join the Party?" and "Why do we join the Party?" for mass study and discussion throughout this mill.

In this way, the Party members and the revolutionary masses of the whole mill showed concern for the work of Party building and helped the activists who applied for Party membership to continuously heighten their class consciousness and rectify their motive of joining the Party. This worked as a basic guarantee for the quality of new Party members.

Building A Leading Group Loyal to Chairman Mao, Continuously Strengthening Party's Ideological Building and Organizational Building

The Party is the core leading the dictatorship of the proletariat, and the Party's power is the "power of powers." Through Party consolidation and Party building, the power of leadership of the Party organizations at various levels is really vested in the hands of the distinguished communists who are loyal to Chairman Mao. This is a basic guarantee for the further consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In the course of Party consolidation and Party building, Shanghai State Cotton Mill No. 17 organized the Party members and the revolutionary masses to conscientiously study Chairman Mao's five requirements for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause and Chairman Mao's three standards concerning the selection and promotion of cadres. It boldly mobilized the Party members and the masses and tightly grasped the consolidation and building of the leading group. Party organizations were set up gradually by putting the matter for full discussion and democratic consultation by the masses inside and outside the Party and then by conducting election inside the Party. Distinguished communists who firmly stood on Chairman Mao's revolutionary line during the great proletarian cultural revolution were elected to take various leading posts of the Party organizations.

In the whole mill, there were newly set up 31 Party branches, 7 general branches and the Party committee of this mill. They paid serious attention to combining the old, middle-aged and young cadres together and made sure that there was a certain proportion of new cadres. In this way, the Party organizations at various levels not only were experienced in leadership work, but also were filled with surging revolutionary vigor and vitality.

After its establishment, the Party committee of this mill conscientiously studied Chairman Mao's brilliant article, "Methods of Work of Party Committees," and the five tasks for basic-level Party organizations laid down in the new Party Constitution, and made clear that the major tasks of the Party committee were to grasp the fundamentals, to grasp the policy, to grasp the Party building, and to grasp the revolutionization of the leading groups at various levels. Ever since its establishment, it has chiefly grasped the following three points:

1. Hold high the banner and grasp the key points. It leads the Party members and the masses to study and apply in a living way Chairman Mao's doctrine of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and theory of class struggle, continuously arms them with Mao Tse-tung's thought, and makes them further strengthen their idea of class struggle and keep close watch on the new trends of class struggle. It also mobilizes the Party members and the masses to resolutely struggle against the class enemies and to strengthen and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

2. Party organization must take care of Party members. After its establishment, the Party committee of this mill promptly set up study classes for Party branch secretaries and Party committee members, so as to further revolutionize their thinking. Meanwhile, the Party committee also grasped the relatively advanced Party branches and established them as models in the whole mill and conducted activities of learning from and catching up with these advanced Party branches, thereby giving the Party branches full play as a fighting citadel.

3. Grasp tightly the revolutionization of the leading group of the Party committee. After its establishment, the Party committee of this mill drew three basic systems governing the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, governing the maintenance of ties with the masses and the participation in collective productive labor, and requiring the Party committee to periodically and actively carry out ideological struggles, to implement the democratic centralism, and to strengthen the collective leadership.

The Party committee of Shanghai State Cotton Mill No. 17 also has learned deeply through practice that a permanent, basic task for our Party is to continuously promote the revolutionization of thinking of the leading group and to strengthen ideological building and organizational building of the Party organization. Now, bearing in mind the conditions of the current class struggle, they are profoundly studying Chairman Mao's idea of Party building, carrying out various provisions laid down in the new Party Constitution, and making further efforts to build the Party organizations at various levels in this mill into more vigorous fighting commands!

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INDOCTRINATION OF CHILDREN

Healthy Growth Under the Brilliant Illumination of Chairman Mao's Philosophic Thought

- A report on the Red Guard philosophy study groups of the No. 40 Middle School of Ch'angch'un municipality

by

Ching Ch'ang-hung (井長紅)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 9, 1970)

Student Red Guards of No. 40 Middle School of Changchun are studying philosophy (Maoism) in order to solve problems of their own "ideological revolutionization" and the "continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat."

In their studies the students are helped by members of the worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in the school.--SCMP Ed.

In accordance with great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Let philosophy be liberated from the philosopher's classrooms and books and become powerful weapons in the hands of the masses," the eleven Red Guard little generals (average age only 15) of Class 5 of the Second Grade of the No. 40 Middle School of Changchun municipality closely followed the situation of the revolutionary struggle and self-consciously organized a Red Guard philosophy study group. They invited workers and PLA fighters of the worker-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team stationed in the school to serve as tutors. They used Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thought to guide educational revolutionization, did a good job in the instruction of socialist culture and solve the questions of the Red Guards' ideological revolutionization and continuation of the revolution. They have scored outstanding achievements in these respects.

This institution of philosophy study group has now been spread throughout the school and Red Guard philosophy study groups have been set up universally in the 32 classes of the three grades in the school. An upsurge of studying and applying philosophy is developing itself in the school and the Red Guard little generals are growing up heathily under the brilliant illumination of Chairman Mao's philosophic thought.

A Battle of Emancipation Was Fought by Relying Upon Materialistic Dialectics

In accordance with Chairman Mao's great instruction 'education must be revolutionized," the Red Guard little generals of the Class 5 went to a certain factory to learn industry at the beginning of this year. At that time Class 5 was a notorious backward class in the school. Some of the students in the class were affected by erroneous thoughts in the society and grave anarchism existed. Several Red Guard cadres were much distressed by this "backwardness" and lost confidence in their advance.

Master workers in the workshops, however, did not look at it that way; they said: "Although Class 5 is now a backward class, there is an advanced factor in the backwardness because most of the students have a strong desire to improve themselves and change the backwardness. As long as we use Mao Tse-tung's thought to analyze and solve the problems conscientiously, guide the erring students back to the right track, and mobilize the active factors in the class, it is entirely possible to change backwardness to progressiveness."

Master workers also helped the Red Guard cadres of Class 5 to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching: "We must learn to look at problems from an overall angle. We must look at things not only from its front but also from its back. Under certain conditions, bad things can bring about good results and likewise good things can also bring about bad results." Several Red Guard cadres saw the hope for progress from Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thought.

With the help of the master workers, students of Class 5 held a Mao Tse-tung's thought study class on the frontline of studying industry and invited master workers to recall bitterness and think about sweetness. They also developed revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation penetratingly and gave all the students in the class an education in class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Meticulous political and ideological work was also done on several students in the class who had considerable influence on the class but were comparatively more gravely affected by anarchism. They also went to hold study classes in the homes of these students.

By practicing the three-in-one factory-school-family method of education these students were changed in less than half a month. The transformation of these students greatly promoted the pace of advance of all the students in the class. In this way the backward of this class was quickly changed.

After a period of learning industry, Class 5 was selected as a "Four Good Advanced Collective" and 34 of the students in the class were selected as advanced individuals. Thus this class found itself among the rank and file of the advanced.

The Red Guard cadres realized profoundly during the summing up of experience: "It was Chairman Mao's materialistic dialectics which guided us in our battle of emancipation. In the future we must learn from the working class, follow the revolutionary situation closely and use Chairman Mao's philosophic thought to guide us in the continuation of the revolution." After that Pai Ming-hsia, leader of Class 5, and 11 Red Guard cadres organized a Red Guard philosophy study group.

"Youngsters Can Also Learn Philosophy!"

"Growth of anything new must experience many difficult twists and turns." The Red Guard philosophy study group met with opposition from the class enemy as soon as it was established. The enemy secretly said: "Youngsters in their teens know nothing, how can they study philosophy?" Some individuals with conservative ideas also said: "Red Guards are different from the workers, peasants and soldiers. They are young and lacking sufficient common sense. They cannot understand philosophy and therefore cannot learn philosophy well." It is true that one cannot learn philosophy well when one is young and lacks sufficient common sense? The revolutionary committee of the school and the workers-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team resolutely opposed this way of thinking. They resolutely supported and helped the Red Guard philosophy study group as soon as it appeared. They thought: It is an extremely good thing for the Red Guards to study philosophy. It is a new thing and a fundamental way to solve the question of the Red Guards' continuation of the revolution.

So the revolutionary committee of the school and the workers-PLA Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team helped this group to see through the class enemy's sabotage designs. They energetically repudiated the "theory of philosophy being esoteric" spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i and company and discussed in a big way the favorable situation of the study of philosophy by the workers, peasants and soldiers and further confirmed the confidence of this group. The Red Guard little generals said resolutely: "Chairman Mao's philosophic writings are the Bible for guiding the continuation of the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. If we Red Guards are to follow Chairman Mao closely to make revolution, we must study philosophy. Youngsters can also study philosophy. We shall learn Chairman Mao's philosophic thought in the practice of the continuation of the revolution."

Unafraid of the cold winds and waves raised by some people, these Red Guard little generals first of all studied the relevant sections of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic work "On Contradiction" with an eye to the unity question in the class. For long periods of time the teachers and students as well as the boys and girls in the class failed to unite themselves well and this affected the development of various items of work. From Chairman Mao's teaching "All questions can be solved readily once this principal contradiction is grasped" the philosophy study group realized that to solve well the question of unity in the class they must first solve the question of unity of the hardcore of the class.

Thus first of all they developed rectification, criticism and self-criticism in the hardcore of the class. Cadres of the class even "got the fire to burn themselves" and actively went to the students to struggle against self-interest and repudiate revisionism.

Class leader Pai Ming-hsia followed Chairman Mao's teaching, "The nature of a thing is determined mainly by the principal aspect of a contradiction, the aspect which has gained the dominant position," energetically grasped the principal aspect of the contradiction of unity between himself and other cadres of the class, actively assume the responsibility in the hardcore of the class and conducted a deep self-criticism. Later cadres of the class organized all the students in the class to study Chairman Mao's teaching "Unite to fight for still greater victories," conscientiously discussed the great significance of stepping up revolutionary unity, and energetically repudiated big renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's towering crimes of undermining the unity and unification of the Party.

In this way the unity question in the class was quickly solved. Then the teachers and students united together and jointly engaged in the works of the class vigorously.

After philosophic thoughts were grasped it became possible to look at people from the viewpoint of development. Ma Su-fang, a member of the philosophy study group, considered one of the classmates in the class who was comparatively more gravely affected by anarchic thoughts an "iron wall." But the study of "On Contradiction" made her realize that contradictions were constantly changing and the ideology of man was also constantly changing and that it was wrong to consider this classmate as unchanging. Thus she made an overall analysis of this classmate and discovered that he was from a worker's family and was full of rebellious spirit during the cultural revolution. He gradually went downhill only after being affected by the anarchist thoughts in the society.

Ma Su-fang thought as long as we patiently use Mao Tse-tung's thought to help this classmate he will definitely be able to change for better. So she used her spare time after school to hold heart-to-heart talks with him. She also went to his home with several other classmates to hold a study class to help him understand his mistake and sum up progressive experience. After a period of time they finally changed him and made him a backbone cadre in the class.

Revolutionary practice enabled the Red Guard philosophy study group to taste the sweetness of philosophy. In this way this group gradually grew up through struggle.

Studying Fundamental Viewpoints and Solving Fundamental Questions

Vice Chairman Lin said in his instructions: "In order to grasp Chairman Mao's thought truly we must repeatedly study Chairman Mao's many fundamental viewpoints. It is best to memorize some of the precepts,

study them repeatedly and apply them repeatedly." In accordance with this important instruction of Vice Chairman Lin's, the philosophy study group constantly paid attention to preventing the bad studying style of the mechanical study of terms and developed the good revolutionary studying style of studying and applying point by point and combination of theory with practice. The philosophy study group aimed at studying and applying well the fundamental viewpoints in Chairman Mao's philosophic thought, solving the fundamental question of Red Guards continuing the revolution, closely following the new situation, as well as repeatedly studying and applying in combination with the new tasks and various living ideas.

In this respect the philosophy study group energetically grasped the following questions:

(1) They studied Chairman Mao's writings on phenomena and nature and tried to look clearly at the nature of the class enemy's sabotage of the educational revolution and solve questions fundamentally through the manifestation of class struggle in the classes and among the students. During one period something strange happened in Class 5: Some students failed to take books along to socialist culture class and made fun of certain words used by the teacher, thus provoking laughter in the whole class; and some girls knitted in class.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's teaching "When we look at things we must look at their true reality and consider the phenomena only as a guidance for understanding. Grasping the reality from the beginning is the only reliable scientific way of analysis," the philosophy study group investigated and analyzed these phenomena and discovered that the fundamental cause of these phenomena was the revival of the erroneous idea of that "It is no use to study" among the students. The key was still the fact that the consciousness of these students in the continuation of the revolution was not high enough. Therefore when they set their hands on solving these questions they went deep and organized the students to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's great instructions "Education must be revolutionized" and energetically repudiate big renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's "study to become bureaucrats" so as to make them realize that "It is no use to study" was a rehash of this preposterous theory under the new situation and helped the broad masses of students to heighten their understanding of studying socialist culture well from the high level of continuation of the revolution. After the understanding of the students was heightened, strange phenomena in the class were subsequently overcome. Thus some of the students came to school even when they were ill and some of the students had rather cut down their sleeping hours when they were busy at home rather than taking leave from the school. Finally everybody understood correctly that they should study well their socialist culture for the sake of revolution.

(2) They studied Chairman Mao's great teaching "We must use our heads to think, learn the method of analyzing things and cultivate the habit of analysis" and used the method of analysis to understand problems, differentiate between what is right and what is wrong, self-consciously accept

correct ideas, repel the corruption of various erroneous ideas and actively attack the class enemy in class struggle.

On one occasion when Class 5 went to a farm to take part in productive labor one fellow said to several students as if he was very concerned: "Look how tired you are! Schools are not regular schools any more these days. When I was in school, we only studied and did not labor. We learned a lot that way." This incident drew the attention of the philosophy study group. Through the study of Chairman Mao's teaching "A Communist Party member always asks why in connection with everything" they used the method of looking at problems dialectically to discuss this question: Is this man concerned over us or is he trying to poison us? Through an analysis it was unanimously agreed that this man was trying to re-open the case of big renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of education and led us onto the evil road of revisionist line of education and that he was a wolf under the cloak of being concerned. Thus the philosophy study group used this bad element as a "living target" and mobilized the students to repudiate him. Study of Chairman Mao's teaching "We must never forget class struggle" in connection with this incident heightened the students' understanding of the significance of their coming to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and strengthened their self-consciousness in receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants.

(3) They used Chairman Mao's teaching "Contradictions of different natures can only be solved by methods of different natures" to solve problems, guided the students to study well socialist culture, step up scientific analysis and master more cultural knowledge for the sake of revolution. The philosophy study group felt: Chairman Mao's philosophic thought is a high degree of combination and summarization of the social sciences and natural sciences as well as a powerful weapon for understanding the world and transforming the world; consequently we must use Chairman Mao's philosophic thought to command socialist culture.

For instance, during our mathematics hours the teacher explained to the students the two ways of solving linear simultaneous equations--by addition and subtraction and by substitution. Thus the philosophy study group followed Chairman Mao's teaching and, first of all, analyzed the nature of the contradiction in the problem to be solved; then looked for the correct way of solving it. This method speeded up the mastering of mathematic knowledge as well as deepened the understanding of Chairman Mao's philosophic thought.

(4) They studied Chairman Mao's teaching of "dividing one into two," correctly looked at themselves, and strengthen their self-consciousness in transforming the world outlook. Vice Chairman Lin instructed us: "We must consider ourselves a force in revolution but at the same time also a target of revolution. In revolution we must also revolutionize ourselves. We can never make revolution well if we do not revolutionize ourselves."

The philosophy study group thought: Motive force and target are an antagonistic unification. To serve as a motive force we must first serve as a target. Therefore they carefully examined their own ideological revolutionization when they used the philosophic viewpoint to analyze and solve problems. After Class 5 won the title of "Four Good Class" many fraternal classes came to study its experience. Under such circumstances members of the philosophy study group repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching "Good things can also bring about bad results." By analyzing the ideological changes of the cadres in the class they discovered that some of the people became haughty and self-complacent and realized that this was a "signal" of the danger of good things turning into bad things. Thus a "change prevention study class" was held among the hardcore of the class to repudiate haughtiness and self-complacency and fellow students were invited to discuss and criticize the work in the class. This pushed the revolutionization in the class another step forward.

Liu Ai-chih, a member of the philosophy study group, performed her work outstandingly when she studied industry in a factory and was highly praised by master workers. After being praised she used Chairman Mao's philosophic thought to analyze his own ideological changes and discovered that ideology and work were unified as well as contradictory to each other and that one would go downhill once one began to think that good work justified slackening of ideological transformation. So she actively went to the fellow students to struggle against self-interest, repudiate revisionism, expel the idea of personal fame and profit and imposed the selfless and lofty standards of the working class on herself to promote ideological revolutionization.

Advancing Along the Broad Way of "Improving Everyday"

This philosophy study group fully demonstrated the power of Chairman Mao's philosophic thought in less than half a year since it was established. It is advancing along the broad way of "improving everyday" under the guidance of Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophic thought.

The study of philosophy made them realize the necessity of class analysis and taught them the method of class analysis. Ch'ü Ying-ch'un, a member of this group, wrote in an article on his experience of studying philosophy: "I acquired a preliminary knowledge of Chairman Mao's philosophic thought and began to understand that phenomena and nature are a pair of contradictions in things and that sometimes phenomena reflect the nature but sometimes they cover up the nature. The only way to find out the original nature of things and find out the fundamental method of solving problems is to look at the essence through the phenomenon. In a class society, the class and class struggle are the general source of all phenomena and the reality of all social phenomena. This reality often saturates certain complicated social phenomena. If we are to grasp the reality through phenomena, we must use the viewpoint of class struggle to observe everything, handle everything and analyze everything. In the school we must grasp the struggle between the two lines in the society as reflected in the ideology of the students and use Mao Tse-tung's thought to handle it.

The study of philosophy made them pay even more attention to educational revolution in the school. They said when they discussed the advantages of studying philosophy: "Some of our school mates said: With the new organization, new teaching materials and new ideas acquired during the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution we have 'done about enough' about educational revolution. But the study of philosophy made us realize: The doing of a good job in educational revolution and the developing situation of class struggle exist simultaneously. The new situation of revolution imposes new requirements on educational revolution and gives it new contents. We can catch up with the new situation and enable the proletariat to occupy the positions in education firmly only by incessantly grasping the new problems and finding new gaps in educational revolution." So the Red Guard little generals paid more attention to educational revolution and actively took part in activities of educational revolution so as to promote the continuous development of educational revolution in the school.

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REMOLDING OF INTELLECTUALS

A Chinese PLA Medical Worker Firmly Takes Road of Integrating with Workers, Peasants and Soldiers

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 15, 1970)

tsai chien-yu, a medical worker under the chinese people's liberation army kwangchow units, has firmly taken the road of integrating himself with the workers, peasants and soldiers and made outstanding achievements in medical research. workers, peasants and soldiers praise him for serving them whole-heartedly.

when he completed his medical studies in 1951, tsai chien-yu was assigned to an army hospital. he was transferred to a team for the prevention of epidemic diseases not long after. the team leader helped him study this quotation from chairman mao: "how should we judge whether a youth is a revolutionary? how can we tell? there can only be one criterion, namely, whether or not he is willing to integrate himself with the broad masses of workers and peasants and does so in practice."

he and the team leader once went to a unit doing an engineering project. no sooner had the explosives been touched off than fighters dashed to the work site, braving the suffocating fumes. he spotted his team leader among the fighters. the revolutionary spirit of the team leader and the fighters in fearing neither hardship nor death so as to speed up the project in defence of the great socialist motherland impressed him. he made up his mind to follow chairman mao's teachings and integrate himself with workers, peasants and soldiers. he began to follow the example set by the fighters and made a point of vying with them for the heaviest jobs while warm-heartedly serving them as a doctor. in the course of time, he was tempered.

in 1960 vice-chairman lin piao issued this call to the people's liberation army: "we must really master mao tsetung thought." this stimulated a vigorous mass movement in the army for the living study and application of mao tsetung thought. tsai chien-yu studied chairman mao's works diligently and remoulded his world outlook conscientiously. he earnestly took the road of integrating with the workers, peasants and soldiers.

in treating a seriously ill soldier one time, he worked three days and nights on end, boiling chinese medicine and giving it to the patient till he recovered. tsai chien-yu marched with the soldiers and when the troops halted for the night, he would make his rounds, treating soldiers with blisters on their feet. this touched many soldiers who said: "comrade tsai is whole-heartedly devoted to us."

the party committee of the units asked tsai chien-yu in 1962 to device a method to prevent sunstroke. he was instructed to follow chairman mao's teaching "theory is based on practice and in turn serves practice." that meant that he should go among the fighters in the companies in order to be successful in his scientific research and really serve them.

in high revolutionary spirits, tsai chien-yu plunged into his research. he joined the soldiers in training under the blazing sun to get data on people's endurance against heat. he drank as little water as possible during marches,

to find out how long one could endure thirst. together with fighters, he marched 3,000 kilometres in two years or more, climbing mountains and fording rivers. he collected a large number of folk prescriptions for preventing sunstroke. with the help of the fighters, he successfully fulfilled his research project. commanders and fighters highly welcome his sunstroke prevention method and praise him warmly.

tsai chien-yu works hard to make scientific research serve the workers, peasants and soldiers and proletarian politics. he joined a unit on a long distance march one summer. it was very hot and the fighters needed rest and water. tsai chien-yu immediately set off to find water source. he came on a pool not far away, but the water was muddy and unsuitable for drinking. he immediately added alum to settle it, but ten minutes later, the water was still muddy. the order came for the unit to resume its march and the fighters set out again without having had a drop of water. tsai chien-yu felt badly and was determined to find a way to purify water quickly. whenever he got to a place, he would go to a pond or the paddy fields and make searching investigations. whenever a water source was found, he was the first to taste it and then, if it was potable, the company could drink. in the past two years and more he has gone to 35 companies and made over a thousand experiments, collecting large amounts of data.

in august 1967 tsai chien-yu fell critically ill. he suffered from acute necrotic enteritis with great loss of blood. ninety per cent of his small intestine was necrotic and the visceral peritoneum was destroyed.

an operation left him with only 40 centimetres of small intestine. medical literature has it that the prognosis for a patient with massive resection of the small intestine is bad. a patient with less than 60 centimetres of small intestine cannot survive.

the leaders of p.l.a. units were very concerned. they presented him with "selected works of mao tsetung" and encouraged him to apply mao tsetung thought to prevail over his affliction. he said to the leaders: "please tell the party to rest easy about my illness. so long as my heart beats, i'll struggle. so long as i still have one cell of life, i'll arm it with mao tsetung thought to wage that struggle exclamation"

at that time tsai chien-yu had only one idea in mind: prevail over the disease and return to the company to continue the research in water purification. when four drainage tubes were still in his abdomen, he started to practise walking despite his pain. it cost him supreme effort to take every step. he ordered himself: "i must advance and cannot stop, let alone retreat."

he never neglected to study chairman mao's works while he was struggling with illness. in the past year and more, imbued with profound proletarian feelings for the great leader chairman mao he has made notes on his study. they came to well over fifty thousand words. with the greatest hatred for the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi he took part in more than thirty criticism meetings though he was still not well. fired with the firm determination to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers whole-heartedly, during his illness he worked out 61 proposals for purifying water.

before he had completely recovered, he repeatedly asked to be discharged from the hospital. the communist party committee of the p.l.a. unit he belonged to and the hospital's leadership approved after studying his case notes eight times. carrying the hospital certificate ordering him home for convalescence and future hospitalization at any time necessary, tsai chien-yu returned to his fighting post and again started his research in water purification. he went to the banks of streams and ponds every morning to make surveys. he would test his ideas for solving the questions which he had thought about when bed-ridden in hospital. he also made a serious study of the new problems cropping up in the army relative to drinking water. he carefully collected all the practical experience of the people in purifying water by asking the advice of the poor and lower-middle peasants and rank and file soldiers. he was busy making all kinds of experiments. one midnight when it rained heavily, tsai chien-yu was suddenly struck by the idea that since muddy water caused by a downpour in open fields was the most difficult water source to purify, he had a good opportunity to make experiments. he immediately got up, went outside and made more than fifty different experiments until he fainted from exhaustion.

after making over 2,500 experiments, tsai chien-yu and his comrades finally found a new quick method for purifying water that replaces the two thousand-year-old convention of adding alum to settle the sediment. this new method uses material available everywhere for purifying water and the most muddy water is pure within five minutes. this is a new contribution for the use of the armymen, as well as for use in rural areas and pastures.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Comrades Chou En-lai, Kang Sheng Receive and Fete Comrade Kadri Hazbiu

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1970)

comrade chou en-lai, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and premier of the state council, and comrade kang sheng, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, today received comrade kadri hazbiu, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of interior of albania, and had a very cordial and friendly conversation with him.

comrades chou en-lai and kang sheng had their photograph taken with comrade kadri hazbiu during the reception, and gave a banquet in his honour in an atmosphere of revolutionary unity.

present at the reception and the banquet were comrade li teh-sheng, alternate member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, comrades li chen and yu sang, members of the c.p.c. central committee, and comrades shen chien and yang yu-heng, leading members of the departments concerned.

comrade xhorxhi robo, albanian ambassador to china, was invited to the reception and the banquet. end item

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk Passes by Tientsin and Tantung on His Way to Korea and Is Given Warm Welcome and Send-Off

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1970)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, passed by tientsin and china's border city tantung by special train on his way to korea for a state visit at the invitation of kim il sung, head of state and premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea, and choi yong kun, president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly. samdech norodom sihanouk was given a warm welcome and send-off by leading members of various circles and revolutionary people in tientsin and tantung.

when samdech norodom sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests passed by tientsin yesterday afternoon, they were met and seen off at the railway station by hsieh hsueh-kung, chairman, and wang yi, chih pi-ching, chao wu-cheng, and wang man-tien, vice-chairmen, of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of the chinese people's liberation

army units stationed in tientsin, including hsu cheng, fei kuo-chu, tung cheng-hai, hsia pu and wang jun-tien.

when samdech norodom sihanouk stopped over at tantung this morning, he was warmly welcomed and seen off by wang shu-nien, li fei and lin yuan-fu, leading members of the tantung municipal revolutionary committee and the people's liberation army units stationed there, as well as more than one thousand armymen and civilians.

the tantung railway station was permeated with a friendly atmosphere of unity between the chinese and cambodian peoples in their common struggle. large streamers which hung on the station carried these slogans: "a warm send-off for cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk to visit korea exclamation" "we firmly support the people of the three indo-chinese countries in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "we firmly support the korean people in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and japanese militarism exclamation"

when samdech norodom sihanouk and madame sihanouk, prime minister samdech penn nouth and madame penn nouth, and the other distinguished cambodian guests arrived at and left tantung by special train, the crowds at the station beat drums and gongs, waved national flags of china and cambodia, and shouted: "long live the friendship between china and cambodia exclamation" "u.s. imperialism is bound to be defeated, the indo-chinese peoples are sure to win exclamation" "long live samdech norodom sihanouk exclamation" "long live chairman mao exclamation"

samdech norodom sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests waved to the crowds in acknowlegement.

also at the railway station to see the distinguished cambodian guests off were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and comrades wang chen and yang ling, who had accompanied them to tantung from peking.

kwun heui kyung, korean vice-minister of foreign affairs who had come to peking specially to welcome samdech norodom sihanouk, and li in choon, acting director of the korean protocol bureau who had arrived in tantung specially to welcome samdech norodom sihanouk left for pyongyang by the same train.

ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to korea, and madame ang kim khoan who had come to tantung from pyongyang specially to welcome samdech norodom sihanouk left by the same train.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Modern Chinese Porcelain and Ceramics Exhibition Opens in Paris

(NCNA-English Paris, Jun. 14, 1970)

the mudern chinese porcelain and ceramics exhibition which opened here on june 12 has been warmly welcomed by french friends from all walks of life.

present at the opening ceremony were charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy to france sung chih-kuang and other officials of the chinese embassy, officials from the french foreign ministry and ministry of cultural affairs as well as envoys and diplomats of other countries accredited to france.

it was also attended by french friends from cultural, art, journalist and other circles, as well as asian, african and latin american friends and patriotic overseas chinese resiaing in france, totalling more than 700 persons.

the 200-odd exhibits reflect the victorious results of china's great proletarian cultural revolution. the clay sculptures of "the rent collection courtyard", model revolutionary theatrical works "the red lantern" and "the white-haired girl", and the heroic images of workers, peasants and soldiers aroused the great interest of the visitors.

many visitors described their impressions after seeing the exhibition. one visitor said; "the exhibition held in commemoration of the 28th anniversary of 'talks at the yenan forum on literature and art' brilliantly demonstrates the vigour and correctness of the ideas expounded by chairman mao at the forum on an art from the people and for the people".

praising the exhibition, another visitor said that it is a magnificent integration of revolutionary content reflecting the victorious building of socialism with the national and traditional style.

many visitors wrote down their impressions with words full of warmth. a french friend wrote:

"this exhibition is a concrete manifestation of the capabilities of the chinese people and their efforts in development begun since liberation. i believe that the chinese people, under the leadership of esteemed chairman mao, will make still more progress in creative works that will be perfect in technique and revolutionary in content."
another visitor said: "i am deeply moved by the clay sculptures of 'the rent collection courtyard'. long live the proletarian cultural revolution exclamation long live mao tsetung thought, the invincible weapon against imperialism exclamation"
some visitors wrote: "long live the great proletarian cultural revolution exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation a long, long life to him exclamation"

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Song in Praise of China-Vietnam Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1970)

a severed hand of a vietnamese trainee in china was recently rejoined by chinese revolutionary medical workers with the help of the revolutionary masses, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. this is a song in praise of the militant friendship existing between the people of china and viet nam.

nguyen thi vi works as a trainee milling-machine operator in the chengchow textile machinery plant, honan province. at 2:40 in the morning of april 5, her right hand was severed in an accident. the workers on the shift immediately carried her to the infirmary where her injury was dressed, and then rushed her to the hospital attached to the honan medical college. full of the greatest concern, the workers burned with the hope that it was not too late to rejoin their vietnamese sister's hand.

on learning what had happened, the physicians, surgeons and orthopaedic surgeons of the hospital and surgeons from an army hospital in the vicinity immediately came together for a consultation. they did not waste a minute in giving the necessary treatment for the rejoining operation which was to be done at the shanghai no. 6 people's hospital.

receiving an order to take nguyen thi vi to shanghai at once, the commanders and fighters of an air force unit stationed in honan province did their utmost to make ready for take-off in the shortest possible time. weather conditions were bad that day and the shanghai airport was fogbound. this made landing difficult. but the airmen were full of anxiety for their vietnamese sister and displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death in overcoming the worst weather conditions they had ever encountered in the air, and finally landed safe and sound.

a little after six in the morning, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee issued the following order to the no. 6 people's hospital: everything must be ready and all-out efforts made to rejoin the severed hand of a comrade-in-arms from viet nam. leading members of the workers and p.l.a. mao tsetung thought propaganda team in the hospital and the hospital revolutionary committee directed the battle in person. the orthopaedic surgeons, the nurses and other medical workers of the emergency room, x-ray department, operating theatre, laboratory and blood bank all got ready in no time at all. even surgeon chen chung-wei, who was ill at home, hurried along to join in the battle. all anxiously awaited the arrival of their vietnamese sister. they said: the people of china and viet nam are like brothers. the vietnamese people are valiantly fighting the u.s. aggressors. their struggle is also ours. we will rejoin her hand so that she will be able to use it to fight the u.s. bandits and do her part in the construction of her fatherland.

it was half past eight when nguyen thi vi was rushed into the shanghai no. 6 people's hospital. the medical personnel there immediately plunged into the tense battle. more than six hours had elapsed since the hand had been severed at the wrist. after carefully examining the wound and a detailed discussion, chen chung-wei and the other doctors decided on an operational programme which would ensure the best possible results after the severed hand had been rejoined.

the operation began after a blood transfusion. the bone was set in place and the broken ends of muscle and tendon joined. the surgeons then tackled the difficult job of rejoining the small blood vessels. working with burning proletarian feelings towards their vietnamese comrade-in-arms, they used a suturing needle that was thinner than hair and a suture as thin as cocoon silk to stitch together the broken ends of the vein and the artery. when the radial artery had been rejoined and the tourniquet clip taken away, blood filled the empty blood vessels of the hand and showed under the skin of the palm. the ashen hand soon regained colour as blood flowed smoothly into the blood vessels, and became warm again. the completely severed right hand of our vietnamese sister was rejoined in an operation which lasted five hours and ten minutes.

ignoring their fatigue, the medical personnel immediately afterwards studied and discussed post-operational treatment and nursing problems. the nurses gave up their days off. they took turns looking after the patient day and night for 16 days. the dieticians did their best to prepare vietnamese-style dishes to help the patient regain her appetite and restore her energy. the cooks inquired after each meal how the vietnamese sister liked her food and what she would like for the next meal. when they learned that nguyen thi vi liked fresh vegetables boiled in soup, they picked the most tender leaves, prepared them to the best of their ability and brought them to the ward.

the vietnamese people who have a glorious tradition of revolutionary struggle never retreat before the enemy. in face of injury and great pain, nguyen thi vi, our vietnamese comrade-in-arms, displayed to the full this heroic spirit of the vietnamese people. to encourage herself in the battle against pain, she sang the revolutionary battle songs which the vietnamese people sing on the battlefield. she told the nurses and other patients of the exploits of the vietnamese people in their heroic struggle, and bitterly condemned the u.s. aggressors for their fascist atrocities in viet nam.

the nurses were greatly moved by the dauntless spirit of daring to fight and to win shown by the vietnamese people. they declared to nguyen thi vi: we will conscientiously learn from the heroic vietnamese people, and from you, and carefully nurse your rejoined hand, so that you will be able to use it to punish the u.s. aggressors and build your fatherland.

when nguyen thi vi learnt that the hospital had given her as much as 1,000 c.c. of blood transfusions, she was extremely moved and said: "the chinese people's blood is flowing through my veins exclamation i am determined to deal the u.s. aggressors a telling blow exclamation" nguyen thi vi carefully took up the towel and handkerchief she had used in the hospital and said: "i want to take these things back to viet nam as a souvenir to keep forever."

owing to the careful treatment given by the medical workers and nguyen thi vi's close cooperation, the right hand healed completely and the stitches were removed two weeks after the operation.

nguyen thi vi's hand gradually recovered its functions. she can now move her fingers slightly and the nerves have regenerated more than two centimetres below the incision. many trainees from viet nam in shanghai went to the hospital to visit nguyen thi vi, and they were very glad when they saw that she could move her fingers.

the workers and p.l.a. propaganda team and the medical workers at the shanghai no. 6 people's hospital were overjoyed at the contribution they had made to help their vietnamese class sister recover. they said: the heroic vietnamese people are attacking u.s. imperialism valiantly. they are our comrades and brothers. we have only done what we should to contribute our share to helping our vietnamese sister recover. in response to the great call made by our great leader chairman mao in his solemn statement supporting the struggle of the world's people against u.s. imperialism, we will provide powerful backing for the vietnamese people and the people of the three indo-chinese countries and contribute all our strength to defeating u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs exclamation

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for China on Friendship Visit After Concluding Visit to Korea

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 15, 1970)

the somali government delegation led by mohamed ainanshe, vice-president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, left here this morning by special plane for china on a friendship visit after concluding its one-week friendship visit to korea.

the somali delegation had visited korea from june 9 to15 at the invitation of the government of the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by kim il, first vice-premier of the cabinet of the democratic people's republic of korea; chung joon taik, vice-premier of the cabinet; kang ryang wook, vice-president of the presidium of the supreme people's assembly; kim kyung ryun, chairman of the committee for economic relations with foreign countries; kim byung ha, minister of public security; an seung hak, minister of commerce; kim soo deuk, minister of common education; kim jai bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and ji byung hak, vice-minister of national defence.

han hsu, vice-director of the protocol department of the ministry of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, came to pyongyang specially to welcome the somali delegation.

li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to korea, and diplomatic envoys of various countries here were also present at the airport.

Somali Government Delegation Arrives in Peking and Is Given Warm Welcome by Several Thousand Revolutionary People

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1970)

a somali government delegation led by brigadier general mohamed ainanshe guled, vice-president of the supreme revolutionary council of the democratic republic of somalia, arrived in peking by special plane this morning for a friendly visit at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of china. the delegation is visiting china after its visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

members of the delgation are: captain mohamed omar gess, member of the supreme revolutionary council; monamud ghelle elmi, secretary of state for industry and commerce; abdurahman elmi amir, director-general of the ministry of agriculture; mohamed haji hassan, director of the department of commerce of the ministry of industry and commerce; basi mohamed sufi, chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs; and bashir ahmed ali gardaad, development officer of the planning department of the ministry of planning and co-ordination.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and several thousand revolutionary people of peking gave the distinguished somali guests a warm welcome at the airport.

peking airport, which flew the national flags of china and somalia, was permeated with an atmosphere of warmth and friendship between the people of china and somalia. the welcoming crowds at the airport carried streamers reading: "a warm welcome to the somali government delegation led by vice-president ainanshe", "we firmly support the somali people in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism" and "long live the friendship between the people of china and somalia".

a grand ceremony of welcome was held at the airport. the band played the national anthems of somalia and china. accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-chairman of n.p.c. standing committee kuo mo-jo and others, vice-president mohamed ainanshe and other distinguished guests from somalia reviewed a guard of honour composed of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army, militiamen and red guards. then, they walked round to meet the welcoming crowds. waving miniature chinese and somali national flags and amid the beating of drums and gongs, the crowds shouted: "salute the somali people exclamation" "we firmly support the somali people in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" "we firmly support the palestinian and other arab peoples in their just struggle against u.s. imperialism and zionism exclamation" "we firmly support the asian, african and latin american peoples in their struggle for liberation exclamation" "we firmly support the indo-chinese peoples in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation exclamation" "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation" "long live the great unity of the afro-asian people exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" "long live marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation" vice-president ainanshe waved to the crowds in acknowledgement.

also at the airport were leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries: kuang jen-nung, wu jui-lin, chi peng-fei, fang ke, wang nai-jung, fang yi, chung yu-yi, cheng yu-kuei, chou hua-min, wang an-chu, tu feng, wang lo-tien, li kuang-hsiung, miao shu-sen, hsien hua, ting kuo-yu, ma jen-hui and ting hsi-lin.

han hsu, deputy director of the protocol department of the chinese foreign ministry, who had gone specially to pyongyang to welcome the somali government delegation, arrived in peking with the distinguished guests.

korean ambassador to china hyun joon keuk and embassy members, and diplomatic envoys of other countries were present.

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Meets Vice President of Supreme Revolutionary Council of Somalia Mohamed Ainanshe

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, this afternoon met mohamed ainanshe, leader of the government delegation of the democratic republic of somalia and vice-president of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia.

present on the occasion from both sides were:

members of the somali government delegation: mohamed omar gess, mohamud ghelle, abdurahman elmi, mohamed haji hassan, basi and bashir;

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of departments concerned li chiang, fang yi, chi peng-fei, kung ta-fei, han hsu and chen mu-hua.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Vice Chairman Tung Pi-wu Gives Grand Banquet Warmly Welcoming Somali Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1970)

tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, gave a grand banquet in the banquet hall of the great hall of the people here this evening, warmly welcoming mohamed ainanshe, vice-president of the supreme revolutionary council of the democratic republic of somalia, and all members of the somali government delegation he is leading.

the banquet hall was decorated with the national flags of china and somalia. when vice-president mohamed ainanshe and the other distinguished guests from somalia, accompanied by vice-chairman tung pi-wu, entered the hall, the band played joyous music in welcoming them and applause burst.

the banquet proceeded in an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and somalia. li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and vice-president mohamed ainanshe made enthusiastic speeches, which were followed by the playing of the national anthems of somalia and china.

also at the banquet were dr. ngo hou, member of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and minister of public health, religious and social affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame ngo hou; and huot sambath, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.k. and minister of public works, tele-communications and reconstruction of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

attending the banquet were:

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army;

members of the standing committee of the n.p.c., pei shih-chang, chi fang, hsieh fu-min and chuang hsi-chuan;

leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, including kuang jen-nung, wu jui-lin, tien wei-hsin, yen chun, chi peng-fei, fang ke, wang hai-jung, li chiang, wang an-chu, tu feng, fang yi, chung yu-yi, cheng yu-kuei, wang lo-tien, li kuang-hsiung, miao shu-sen, chang kuo-chuan, tsao lu, yang wei-chun, chen jen-hung, shen kuang, ma jen-hui, ting kuo-yu and ting hsi-lin.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech made by vice-premier li hsien-nien at the banquet vice-chairman tung pi-wu gave here in honour of the somali government delegation:

your excellency respected vice-president mohamed ainanshe,

distinguished guests from somalia,

friends and comrades,

at the invitation of the chinese government, the government delegation of the somali democratic republic led by his excellency mohamed ainanshe, vice-president of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia, has come to our country for a friendly visit. and we are very happy that our distinguished guests have come to china from over such a great distance, bringing with them the friendship of the somali people to the chinese people. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i express sincere thanks and warm welcome to his excellency vice-president mohamed ainanshe and all the other distinguished guests from somalia.

the somali people are a people with a glorious tradition of struggle against imperialism. in october 1969, the somali people, under the leadership of major general mohamed siad barre, carried out a new revolution and founded the somali democratic republic. since then, the somali people and the government of the somali democratic republic, under the leadership of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia headed by president mohamed siad barre, have smashed the subversive schemes of u.s. imperialism, expelled the u.s. imperialist "peace corps" and nationalized the imperialist banks and big enterprises which had exercised monopoly and control over the national economy and people's livelihood of somalia. within the short space of less than a year, you have achieved very big successes. on the road of your revolutionary advance, u.s. imperialism has carried out all sorts of threats and sabotage, but defying brute force and fearing no threats, you are resolutely carrying forward the national revolutionary struggle. in trying to intimidate you by cutting off its so-called aid, u.s. imperialism can only further reveal its reactionary nature and arouse the somali people to still greater revolutionary wrath. the chinese government and people heartily rejoice at your victories. we warmly wish you continuous new victories in the future.

in international affairs, the government of the somali democratic republic upholds a just stand, opposes the imperialist policies of aggression and war, supports the cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk and the royal government of national union of cambodia in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, supports the peoples of viet nam and laos in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, supports the palestinian and other arab peoples in their struggle against the u.s.-israeli aggressors and supports the national liberation movements on the african continent. by taking this noble stand, you have made positive contributions to the afro-asian people's revolutionary struggle against imperialism and won the praise and admiration of the afro-asian countries and people.

distinguished guests from somalia exclamation coming to asia from distant africa, you have seen with your own eyes the excellent situation prevailing in the struggle of the peoples of asia and africa against u.s. imperialism. at present, the war of the peoples of viet nam, laos and cambodia against u.s. aggression and for national salvation is winning continuous important victories. the movement of the peoples of korea, japan and other asian countries against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries is developing rapidly. the palestinian people's armed forces are growing ever stronger through the fight, and the struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples against u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism has entered a new stage. on the vast african continent, the situation in the struggle against u.s.-led imperialism is also advancing. the united front of the people of asia and africa and the whole world against u.s. imperialism is making victorious advances. the solemn statement issued by the chinese people's great leader chairman mao on may 20 "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs" has greatly inspired and propelled the revolutionary struggle of the people of all countries against u.s. imperialism and all its lackeys.

however, u.s. imperialism and its accomplice will never be reconciled to their defeat, and they will invariably put up a death-bed struggle. not long ago, u.s. imperialism instigated the pro-american ultra-rightist forces in jordan brazenly to launch attacks on the palestinian people's armed forces, ruthlessly slaughtering innumerable people and patriotic fighters of palestine. this is a new scheme contrived by the nixon government and its accomplice in a vain attempt to stamp out the raging flames of the palestinian people's armed struggle against imperialism and a fresh grave crime they have committed against the arab people. the chinese people and government resolutely condemn this criminal scheme and firmly support the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples. we believe that, strengthening their unity and persevering in struggle, the palestinian and other arab peoples will certainly frustrate all plots and schemes of u.s. imperialism and its accomplice and win victory in their national liberation struggle.

distinguished guests from somalia exclamation although china and somalia are separated by a vast ocean, the friendly contacts between our two peoples date back to very early times in history. the people of our two countries have always sympathized with and supported each other in the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the present visit to china by the government delegation of the somali democratic republic led by his excellency vice-president mohamed ainanshe will certainly promote the further development of the friendship between the chinese and somali peoples and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. on the road of advance of the anti-imperialist struggle, the chinese people will forever remain the reliable friends of the somali people.

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now i propose a toast

to the friendship between the chinese and somali peoples and the friendly cooperation between the two countries,

to the prosperity of the somali democratic republic,

to the victory of the afro-asian people's united struggle against imperialism,

to the health of president mohamed siad barre.

to the health of vice-president mohamed ainanshe,

to the health of all the other distinguished guests from somalia,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives present, and

to the health of our friends and comrades present here exclamation

Vice President Mohamed Ainanshe's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 15, 1970)

following is the full text of the speech made by monamed ainanshe, vice-president of the supreme revolutionary council of the democratic republic of somalia, at the banquet given by vice-chairman tung pi-wu in honour of the somali government delegation:

your excellency tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china,

your excellency vice-premier li hsien-nien,

friends,

this government delegation here today is not the first from somalia to the people's republic of china. there has been other delegations before, but this one is unique in the sense that it is the first delegation from the revolutionary government of the somali democratic republic.

in this context, i would like to convey the best wishes and regards of the president of the supreme revolutionary council major general monamed siad barre to h.e. chairman mao tsetung. i would also like to convey the best wishes of the somali people to the glorious people of the people's republic of china.

let me also take this opportunity at this late hour to congratulate you on your recent successful launching of the earth satellite. this is an achievement of great consequence to world order and peace and it has given heart to all those on this globe who are well disposed towards the well-being and prosperity of mankind. if this achievement has caused anguish in certain capitalist circles, it is immaterial, because the course of history cannot be changed and the reality of the greatness of china is there for all to see. those who have been trying for two decades and more to deny the people's republic of china its legal and rightful position in the united nations were like ostriches hiding their heads in the sand. we in somalia are however confident that right will always prevail and i am sure we will be proved correct. the teachings and the brilliant leadership of h.e. chairman mao tsetung has set you correctly on the right path and your triumph is certain.

the somali people have always been championing and supporting rightful causes. during our short period of independence, we have steadfastly supported the restoration of the ligitimate rights of the people's republic of china in the united nations. the stand we have taken on this issue has been an honourable one and we will never in future deviate from this course. we believe and we will tirelessly work for the restoration of the legitimate rights of the people's republic of china

in the united nations and the expulsion of the illegal chiang kai-shek regime. when this objective is realized, the progressive forces in that world body will have gained a weighty ally and friend.

friends exclamation after the defeat of imperialism and colonialism in many parts of asia, africa and latin america, and after the liberation movements in these areas have given their peoples greater hopes for economic development and genuine political independence, colonialism took to subtle means of penetrating these areas again. in many countries power was passed to reactionary regimes that were distinguished from their former colonial rulers only by the colour of their skins. neo-colonialism therefore flourished and its objectives and purposes easily fulfilled. progressive regimes were undermined and removed through systematic coups.

we are glad to say today that the trend has now turned and one progressive regime after another is taking over the reins of governments in many a country. neo-colonialism is gasping its last breath and is on the retreat on a wide front. the enemy in retreat is however dangerous. we need not be complacent. their tricks are many and they will no doubt attempt to stage a come-back. let us be alert and counter their methods by more devastating ones.

after independence, the position of somalia was not different. power has passed to reactionary regimes whose single purpose was the amassing of wealth. they found a useful ally in the former colonialists and neo-colonialists. the national purposes of economic development and political independence were thrown overboard. national wealth and aid from friendly nations were shamelessly squandered. prior to the revolution therefore our country was on the verge of bankruptcy. on the social aspect, decadence, loss of purpose and failing morale prevailed while on the political side, our people were divided and confused. the flare-up of civic disorder and internal strife was a close probability.

it was because of the development of such a serious situation that the armed forces saw it fit to intervene and put an end to this development.

since the advent of the revolution eight months ago, many reforms have been put into effect, and sound policies adopted. the morale of the people is overflowing and the reconstruction of the national purposes is already underway with tremendous enthusiasm and confidence. already the capitalists and neo-colonialists are finding it difficult to live with this new situation. both the u.s. and the german federal governments have already announced the withdrawal of their aid to the somali democratic republic. threats and economic pressures will not however deter us from the path we have drawn for ourselves. we are determined to be masters in our own homes.

we are grateful to the people's republic of china for the assistance and aid which it so generously extended to our nation. spectacular results have already been achieved through this aid. experiments carried out through chinese aid and by chinese experts have already proved that both rice and tobacco can be successfully cultivated in somalia. new avenues for the increase and diversification of production in our country have opened up. we hope that through increased cooperation, these new avenues will be fully realized.

as i have said earlier, the imperialists and neo-colonialists are always at work to counter and impede the march of progressive nations. in the past, the colonialists and the imperialists have divided and dismembered the somali nation.

they have divided somalia into five territories. after independence, we have succeeded in uniting only two parts of the somali country, three parts are still outside the somali flag. we request self-determination for the peoples of the missing somali territories, so that they can decide their own destiny without any interference or dictation. at present, the occupation of south korea, taiwan, south viet nam, the violation of the territorial integrity of cambodia, the incitement and encouragement of israel -- an imperialist tool -- against the arab nations are as illegal as they are a threat to world peace. the portuguese occupation of angola and mozambique and the daily massacre of the indigenous peoples, the domination of the majority of non-white peoples in south africa and rhodesia by small white minority is feasible only because of the support made available by the imperialist-neo-colonialist bloc.

friends exclamation the danger to world peace and order is immense. let us therefore be alert and watchful to the varied means of imperialist tricks.

my country stands for the liberation of all occupied territories, it stands and supports the liberation movements in all countries fighting for their freedom.

it requests the withdrawal of all foreign forces and opposes the establishment and maintenance of foreign military bases in other countries.

my government wishes to maintain and strengthen friendly relations with all progressive nations. we oppose the interference in other people's affairs. i hope that the progressive nations will emerge from this confrontation successfully.

now, i would like to propose a toast

to the long life and health of chairman mao, vice-chairman lin piao, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china tung pi-wu and vice-premier li hsien-nien and for the health and long life of major general mohamed siad barre.

let me also propose a toast for the success and prolonged cooperation between somalia and the people's republic of china.

lastly let me propose a toast for the health and long life of the heads of diplomatic representatives present here tonight, and other friends participating in this great event.

thank you exclamation

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Holds Talks with Vice President Mohamed Ainanshe

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1970)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, this morning held talks with mohamed ainanshe, head of the government delegation of the somali democratic republic and vice-president of the supreme revolutionary council.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present on the two sides were:

wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries; chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister; chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of other departments concerned kung ta-fei and chen mu-hua; and

members of the somali government delegation: mohamed omar gess, member of the supreme revolutionary council; mohamud ghelle, secretary of state for industry and commerce; abdurahman elmi, director-general of the ministry of agriculture; mohamed haji hassan, director of the department of commerce of the ministry of industry and commerce; and bashir, development officer of the planning department of the ministry of planning and co-ordination.

Vice President Mohamed Ainanshe and Other Distinguished Somali Guests Visit Cotton Mill in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1970)

the somali government delegation led by mohamed ainanshe, vice-president of the supreme revolutionary council of the democratic republic of somalia, visited the peking no. 2 cotton mill this afternoon. the delegation which was accompanied by fang yi, minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, was accorded a warm welcome by the workers.

an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and somalia prevailed in the peking no. 2 cotton mill today. at the entrance of the mill and in the workshops were streamers reading "salute the somali people exclamation" "we firmly support the somali people in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation" workers lined up at the entrance of the mill to welcome vice-president mohamed ainanshe and the other distinguished guests from somalia upon their arrival. beating drums and clashing cymbals, the crowds shouted: "a warm welcome to the somali government delegation led by vice-president mohamed ainanshe exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and somalia exclamation"

vice-president mohamed ainanshe and the other distinguished somali guests, accompanied by leading members of the mill's revolutionary committee, visited the opening and cleaning room and the roving, spinning, weaving and other workshops. a

leading member of the revolutionary committee and workers told vice-president mohamed ainanshe about their production achievements by adhering to the principle of self-reliance.

vice-president mohamed ainanshe and the other distinguished guests also visited the mill's kindergarten. the children there sang songs and performed dances full of revolutionary vigour in honour of the distinguished guests. the guests warmly acclaimed their performance.

Mohamed Ainanshe, Vice President of Somali Supreme Revolutionary Council, Receives Huot Sambath, Acting Foreign Minister of Cambodian Royal Government of National Union

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1970)

mohamed ainanshe, vice-president of the supreme revolutionary council of the democratic republic of somalia, this afternoon received huot sambath, acting minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, in a friendly atmosphere.

mohamed omar gess, member of the somali supreme revolutionary council, was present.

US

US Industrial Production Continues to Decline

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 14, 1970)

the u.s. economic situation has gone from bad to worse with industrial production again registering a drastic decline in may, according to washington reports.

this shows that u.s. imperialism is bogged down ever more deeply in the quagmire of a new economic crisis and that its expansion of the war of aggression in indo-china has brought grave consequences to the u.s. economy.

according to figures released by u.s. official circles, in the 10 months up to may, the downward trend prevailed in nine months except for march when industrial production went up slightly. it dropped eight-tenths of one per cent in may, the biggest in 10 months. production of business equipment has suffered a notably fall of six per cent since last july.

after the nixon administration flagrantly announced the aggression against cambodia, the american people swiftly brought their revolutionary struggle to a new upsurge, thus throwing the u.s. economy further into chaos. this is

the main cause for the drop in industrial production last month. an article in the "time", a weekly of the u.s. monopoly capitalist class, admitted: "the economy, caught between inflation and recession, would be further strained by the stepped-up war."

another important cause for the decline in u.s. industrial production is a further development in the workers' strike struggle. the strike of 100,000 truck drivers in may greatly affected the supply of raw materials and parts to a number of firms, thereby causing work stoppages and drop in production. the strikes of 20,000 rubber workers and of construction workers in various cities also dealt new blows to monopoly capital.

in face of the continuing decline in production, the nixon administration was in panic. u.s. secretary of the treasury david kennedy stated in alarm that the u.s. economy "now presents a very black picture." all this shows that u.s. imperialism is finding its going tougher and tougher.

American High School Students Rise in Revolutionary Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 16, 1970)

high school students in the united states have been rising in succession to oppose heroically the nixon administration's invasion of cambodia and its fascist suppression at home. this marks new awakening of the younger generation in that country and profoundly reflects the excellent situation in the american people's revolutionary struggle, according to reports from washington.

after nixon flagrantly announced the dispatch of troops to invade cambodia, a good number of high school students actively joined in the struggle against the aggression. they went to nearby colleges to attend protest meetings and demonstrations. in appleton, wisconsin, primary school pupils also joined the college students in their demonstrations. high school students in new york and boston went in groups to yale university at new haven and participated in a 20,000-strong demonstration to strongly denounce the ruling circles' fascist persecution of progressive afro-american leaders and demand the immediate withdrawal of the u.s. aggressor troops from indo-china. at the height of the protest movement, students at more than 360 high schools boycotted classes. at one time, all public schools in new york city suspended classes in protest against the nixon administration's fascist atrocity of slaughtering white and black demonstrators.

many high school students displayed heroism, tenacity and the militant spirit of fearing no brute force in this revolutionary struggle. those in new york city continuously took to the streets and blocked traffic in downtown area, shouting "we don't want nixon's war exclamation" "avenge kent state exclamation" in buffalo, in defiance of the savage measures of suppression adopted by the reactionary police, some high school and university students set fire to offices of the "reserve officers' training corps" through which the reactionary authorities gave fascist military training. in chapel hill, many high school students held demonstrations and meetings of protest together with university students for several days, strongly denouncing nixon's sanguinary slaughter of demonstrating white and black students.

the participation of the broad masses of high school students in the seething revolutionary struggle shows the further development of the just struggle waged by a growing number of high school students in recent years against the corrupt capitalist system of education, racial discrimination and fascist persecution. according to incomplete statistics, students of 250 high schools in 17 states have boycotted classes since last january. especially fierce were the struggles in some high schools in washington, new york, boston, chicago, detroit and berkeley. in protest against persecution by the reactionary government and school authorities, many high school students not only held protest meetings, strikes and demonstrations but also fought the police with rocks and bottles. black students were particularly brave in these actions.

the high school students have realized from their own experience the importance of getting organized in struggle. those in new york city set up organizations or held joint sessions to formulate plans of actions. representatives of high school students from more than 10 states met in new haven and drafted a high school bill of rights recently.

under the influence and impact of the american workers' movement and the afro-american struggle against violent repression, high school students in the united states have plunged themselves into the fierce political struggle in american society and become a vigorous force in the american people's revolutionary struggle. during the strike waged by 150,000 workers of the general electric company, high school students in various parts of the country held demonstrations to express their solidarity with the strikers. those in chicago even set up picket lines and distributed leaflets in support of the electric workers' struggle. last april when the american people held big demonstrations in about 200 cities and towns, many high school students took part in various protest activities against the u.s. war of aggression in viet nam. in new york city, 150,000 high school students boycotted classes in protest against the aggressive war.

the daily awakening of high school students has caused alarm among the reactionary u.s. ruling circles whose press cried out that there is "deep trouble" in the high schools and that "political activism spills into u.s. high schools".

the criminal fascist measures adopted by the reactionary u.s. ruling circles against the people have taught the broad masses of american people by negative example and have driven them to struggle. the rise of student struggle in u.s. high schools vividly shows the great vitality of the revolutionary mass movement which is now developing vigorously in the united states.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 25, 1970 No. 4684

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RE-EDUCATION OF RUSTICATED YOUTHS

Further Improve Work of Re-educating Rusticated Educated Youths

by

Our Own Commentator

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 12, 1970)

Thousands and thousands of urban educated youths have gone to the country and frontier regions to "integrate" themselves with the worker-peasant masses and be "re-educated" by poor and lower-middle peasants since the past year, according to the following article.

Educated youths are being intensively indoctrinated in Mao-thought in order to bring up "successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat," said to be part of Mao's "great strategic plan."--SCMP Ed.

The great leader Chairman Mao issued in December 1968 the great call, "Educated youths, go to the rural villages to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants." Since then thousands of urban educated youths, responding to Chairman Mao's great call and full of revolutionary heroism, have gone to the vast rural and frontier areas of the motherland, embarking on the revolutionary road of integration with the worker-peasant masses under the guidance of the great leader Chairman Mao.

Under the concern of the Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels and the re-education of the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, the rusticated educated youths study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way in the vast countryside, foster the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and strive to temper and remold themselves. Many heroes, model characters, and advanced groups have distinguished themselves. Some of the educated youths have been chosen to fill posts in basic-level leadership squads, and some have gloriously joined the great Communist Party of China or the Communist Youth League. The educated youths who have gone to mountain and rural areas have become an assault force of youthful vigor in the three major revolutionary movements in the countryside. A generation of socialist-minded and cultured laborers is growing and gathering strength.

The sending of educated youths to the countryside to receive re-education from poor and lower-middle peasants is Chairman Mao's great strategic plan and a major action concerning the fostering and training of millions of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat. It is a long-range plan for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and prevention of restoration of capitalism. It is required by the building of new socialist rural villages. It is a profound socialist revolution.

On the question of sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas there has always existed the struggle between the two lines. A small handful of class enemies are trying to sabotage this great strategic plan of Chairman Mao by all means. The forces of capitalism and the remnant forces of feudalism in the city as well as the countryside are also desperately fighting with us for the minds of the younger generation. The poisonous influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's "going to school in order to become officials," "going to the countryside to get a veneer of gold," and such counter-revolutionary revisionism is not yet completely eliminated. Also, because the re-education of rusticated educated youths is a newborn thing in socialist revolution, some difficulties or problems may temporarily crop up in our way of advance.

At present, the work of sending educated youths to mountain and rural areas must be understood at a higher level of the great significance of implementation of Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. It is necessary to strengthen leadership, earnestly sum up experience, and further improve the work of re-educating the rusticated educated youths.

In all areas where the work of re-education is carried out well, there is always a most fundamental experience, which is that Party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels always attach the utmost importance to this work and place it in the most important position, and that the principal responsible cadres in particular personally grasp the typical cases and continually sum up and spread all good experience. In communes and brigades where there are large numbers of educated youths, three-in-one combination groups in charge of re-education work, comprising representatives of cadres, poor and lower-middle peasants and educated youths, are

generally set up under the leadership of Party branches and revolutionary committees. Relying on the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, they pay close attention to "three implementations" in re-education work, so that there will always be someone to take charge of political matters, to teach production techniques and to manage livelihood. In making arrangements for work and examining work, the leadership will grasp the "three implementations" of re-education work as an important subject. In some places a number of sent-down cadres are assigned the job of helping the communes and brigades strengthen their education and management of the educated youths.

Facts show that where the work of re-education is done in depth and with meticulous care and problems are discovered in time and promptly solved, the educated youths will settle in rural villages to make revolution more resolutely and play an active role in the three major revolutionary movements.

In re-educating the educated youths, the most basic thing is to guide them to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way and earnestly remold their world outlook. It is necessary to teach them to learn from the PLA, from the working class, from the poor and lower-middle peasants and from the revolutionary veteran cadres who resolutely carry out the proletarian revolutionary line. It is necessary to bring proletarian politics to the fore, persevere in the "four firsts," promote the three-eight style of work, and develop the "4-good movement." It is necessary to hold Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes and discussion-application meetings regularly, continually develop revolutionary mass criticism, conduct class education through recollection of past bitterness and thinking of the present sweetness, fight self and repudiate revisionism, publicly commend the advanced, and set up pace-setters as models. Educated youths must be allowed to take part in all kinds of mass character political activity in the rural areas.

The great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat are produced in mass struggle and grow up amid tempering in the violent windstorms and waves of revolution." As for the rusticated educated youths, they should be regarded both as objects of re-education and as some of the most active and most vital forces of the three major revolutionary movements in the rural areas and should be boldly employed. The revolutionary spirit and fighting style of young people of daring to think, daring to speak out and daring to act should be fostered. They should be encouraged to act as "five teams" (Mao Tse-tung's thought propaganda team in new socialist villages, combat team in class struggle, assault team in building socialism, experimental team in scientific farming, and popularization team for culture and public health) in the three major revolutionary movements. They should be supported in their struggle against the old ideas, old culture, old customs and old habits of the exploiting classes.

In re-educating the educated youths, it is also necessary to combine the solution of ideological problems with that of practical problems. On the one hand the rusticated educated youths should be taught to establish the idea and style of work of "self-regeneration through one's own efforts" and "fighting hard under adverse conditions," to overcome difficulties courageously, and, with eyes turned down to the ground, consciously temper their own revolutionary will amid hardship and difficulties. On the other hand, leadership at all levels should show concern for the concrete problems of the young people about production and livelihood and take pains to solve them. It is necessary to help the rusticated educated youths actively to order their life well and solve their problems of food, housing, medical care, etc. It is also necessary to advocate later marriage with vigor. As for the class enemies who sabotage the resettlement of educated youths in mountain and rural areas by patronizing, corroding, harming and persecuting them, they should be resolutely hit.

As for the "sons and daughters who can be reformed through education," these should be dealt with correctly. Chairman Mao's proletarian policy, which calls for attention to class status but with emphasis on political performance rather than on class status alone, must be totally implemented. They should be earnestly helped, and more education work should be done on them. They should be helped to remold their way of thinking. Those who do well should be encouraged.

Successful re-education of educated youths is a profound socialist revolution and a very glorious, important political mission which must be fulfilled well. Let us hold high the great red banner of the thought of Mao Tse-tung, resolutely and thoroughly implement Chairman Mao's great fighting call, "Educated youths go to the countryside to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants," and win still greater victories in re-education work, so that the broad masses of educated youths may stand the test of class struggle, the test of natural calamities, and the test of all hardship and complex circumstances in this great socialist revolution, and advance again and again courageously on the splendid road of revolution pointed out by the great leader Chairman Mao!

* * *

Successors To the Revolutionary Cause for the Sake of Consolidating the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

- Experience of K'angp'ing Hsien Revolutionary Committee of Liaoning in intensifying re-education of rusticated educated youths

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, June 12, 1970)

Earnestly implementing Chairman Mao's important directive, "It is quite necessary for educated youths to go to the rural areas to receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants," the revolutionary committee of K'angp'ing hsien, Liaoning Province, has raised the proper education of educated youths to the level of fostering of successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat and appreciated its relationship to the Chinese revolution and world revolution. Personally taking action, the leading members seriously strengthen leadership, widely rouse the masses, and closely rely on the poor and lower-middle peasants, enabling great results to be achieved in the work of re-education of educated youths.

Living Study and Living Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought Is Placed in First Position

Shortly after its inauguration in the fall of 1968, the hsien revolutionary committee accepted the political task of resettling educated youths sent to the countryside. The hsien revolutionary committee set up a special squad and designated a vice chairman to take charge of the work of re-education of rusticated educated youths. In each commune and production brigade a vice chairman was also designated to take charge of the work. A three-in-one combination leadership group for re-education, formed of leading cadres, representatives of poor and lower-middle peasants, and representatives of educated youths, was also set up in each commune of production brigade.

During the spring festival this year, Lu Chao-chien, acting chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee and military representative on the committee, took some militia units with him on a field camping training trip. They walked nearly 100 li every day. Whenever they arrived at a population center, they would take time out to see the rusticated educated youths at the center no matter how tired they were.

A vice chairman of the hsien revolutionary committee, who took charge of the management of the rusticated educated youths, went deep to the basic level regularly to make investigations, grasp the living ideas of the youths, organize them to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, develop revolutionary mass criticism, and help them "establish political points." He spent two spring festivals in succession with the young people.

Because the leaders personally grasped the work on educated youths, they were deeply inspired. They said, "Since the leading comrades at all levels show so much concern for our growth, we must forever heed the words of Chairman Mao, resolutely receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and take the road of integration with the workers, peasants and soldiers."

After the revolutionary committees at all levels launched the work of re-education, a tendency appeared in which there was too much attention to the livelihood of the educated youths but too little of it to their political condition.

In view of this, the hsien revolutionary committee firmly grasped the implementation of Chairman Mao's important directive, developed revolutionary mass criticism, and ceaselessly criticized the tendency to grasp solely labor and production and to neglect the fostering of successors to the revolutionary cause, so as to enable all to realize that in carrying out re-education the choice of line and road and the guidance for the young people were a major issue, and that only by arming the heads of the rusticated educated youths would it be possible for them to take root firmly in the rural areas, receive re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants, and temper themselves in the practice of the three major revolutionary movements in the countryside so they might become reliable successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

On the basis of this understanding, the leading members of the hsien revolutionary committee personally summed up the experience of the revolutionary committee of Yao-tuan brigade, Hsiao-ch'eng-tzu commune, in perseveringly bringing proletarian politics to the fore and organizing the young people to develop the "four-good" movement and take the road of "political building of points." They also called an on-the-spot meeting there and organized cadres of the communes and brigades to re-study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "Politics is the supreme command and the soul" and "Political work is the lifeline of all economic work," and to criticize arch-renegade Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line for youth work.

After that on-the-spot meeting, the revolutionary committees at all levels placed in the first position in the work of re-education the bringing of proletarian politics to the fore and the arming of the rusticated educated youths with Mao Tse-tung's thought. They organized the young people to learn from the PLA and unfolded a movement to create "four-good" and vie for "five-good." After that, many youth points tightly grasped their study of Chairman Mao's works and their ideological, political work was enlivened. In the past more than one year there have appeared one after another more than 50 "Yao-tuan-type" "four-good" advanced youth points.

Last fall the hsien revolutionary committee organized 14 investigation and visiting groups of more than 50 hsien- and commune-level cadres who carried out a general investigation and visit on the 595 youth points in all parts of the hsien, and summed up the experience gained at these points. Within a few months more than 40 youth points in the hsien changed their

backward aspect. Most of these have already joined the ranks of the advanced. Since the past year many models have been set up. There are models at every level and pace-setters everywhere, so that there is a model for emulation and a target for catching up with.

To popularize the typical experience, the hsien revolutionary committee held at different times three all-hsien discussion-application meetings of living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought by rusticated educated youths, one all-hsien "four-good" congress of rusticated educated youths, three all-hsien political work conferences on re-education of rusticated educated youths, and numerous informal meetings of all kinds. They also organized a discussion-application corps of advanced collectives and advanced individuals of educated youths on Mao Tse-tung's thought.

To closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan, the hsien revolutionary committee held a work conference on re-education of educated youths in May this year, at which they earnestly studied Chairman Mao's great instructions and repeatedly studied ways and means of intensifying the work of re-educating the educated youths. After the conference, they organized three inspection groups to inspect the work, solve problems as soon as they were discovered, visit the youths, and sum up experience and promptly popularize it, to push the work of re-education of the rusticated educated youths of the hsien forward to a still newer stage.

Carry Out Re-Education Successfully By Relying on Poor and Lower-Middle Peasants

The more than 7,000 educated youths who went to settle in K'ang-p'ing hsien were distributed among 136 production brigades and organized into 595 youth points. The educated youths were large in number and lived at scattered points. On whom should the revolutionary committee rely for the regular and successful re-education of these educated youths?

From their summing-up work at the end of 1968, the hsien revolutionary committee found that good results were produced in Liang-chia-tzu production brigade of Chang-ch'iang commune, where a veteran poor peasant named Hsing Shu-hsün was asked to serve as political tutor to the educated youths. The aged poor peasant, who had high political enthusiasm, studied and applied Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way regularly together with the educated youths, told them family and village histories and the history of struggle between the two lines in the brigade, and recollected past bitterness and thought of the present sweetness with them. He was concerned for the development of the educated youths as if they were his own children. As a result, the political atmosphere at this youth point was intensive and the youths developed quickly.

The hsien revolutionary committee realized from the experience of this brigade that asking veteran poor peasants to serve as political tutors was a good method, because by this means it was possible to truly carry out the work of re-education of the youths in a down-to-earth manner and carry on the work regularly.

The hsien revolutionary committee extended the experience of Liang-chia-tzu brigade throughout the hsien. Many brigades and production teams earnestly chose veteran poor peasants, whose political consciousness was high and who enjoyed prestige among the masses, to serve as political tutors at youth points. A backbone force of more than 600 strong for the education of the educated youths was thus quickly formed throughout the hsien.

In addition, "one-help-one" and "one-pair-red" activities between poor and lower-middle peasants and the educated youths were launched, so that instead of having only special cadres to take charge of the work of re-education, everyone also had a share in the work, and education might be given the educated youths as soon as living ideas cropped up among them.

One of the educated youths loved to play the flute. Every evening he could be heard playing his flute. When the aged poor peasant and political tutor did not hear the young man play for a few evenings, he knew something was wrong. He soon found out that the young man, tired of his farm work which he thought too demanding physically, was depressed. Accordingly he did ideological work on the youth, enabling him to increase his courage and resolution to overcome his difficulties.

The concrete measures taken by the revolutionary committees at all levels and the veteran poor peasants of K'angp'ing hsien for carrying out re-education on the rusticated educated youths are mainly the following:

(1) Fundamentals of bringing politics to the fore are grasped, and educated youths are led to place in the first position the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought perseveringly.

The educated youths are regularly organized to study Chairman Mao's "three constantly read articles," "Talks at Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," "Orientation of the Youth Movement," and other brilliant works, and Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes of various kinds and types have been held. At many youth points a system of "daily reading," which cannot be broken by anything, not even by thunder, has been established. No matter how tired or how pressed for time they are, the educated youths study Chairman Mao's works everyday. Bearing their own living ideas in mind and in conjunction with the practice of class struggle and the struggle of the lines, they regularly conduct "one discussion for one topic" and call periodic "discussion-application" meetings, at which they exchange ideas on their living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought, talk about their experience in receiving re-education, develop struggle against self and repudiation of revisionism, and promote their own ideological revolutionization.

(2) Lessons on class struggle are properly taught, and revolutionary mass criticism is developed in depth.

Led by the poor and lower-middle peasants, the first thing the broad masses of educated youths do after their arrival in the rural villages is to familiarize themselves with the households, the people, and their class.

They are then given lectures on the miseries of the old society and the sweetness of the new. In conjunction with practical class struggle, class education is regularly conducted, so as to enable the young people to know what class, exploitation and revolution mean and solve such important problems as whom to love, whom to hate, whom to follow and whom to serve.

Many veteran poor peasants and political tutors pay particular attention to the current class struggle. They seize upon living targets, expose the criminal activities of the enemy, and conduct living class education.

Mao Shun-shan, an aged poor peasant and political tutor of Ta-kuang-ning brigade, Hsikuantun commune, discovered a secret plot by a rich peasant to usurp political power by treating cadres to drinks and good food and corrupting them. Accordingly he led the educated youths in the brigade to wage a face-to-face criticism and struggle against the enemy, enabling the young people to see clearly the reactionary nature of the class enemy and receive a living class education.

The brigade also regularly organize the youths to develop revolutionary mass criticism, severely criticizing "going to school in order to become an official," "labor is punishment," "going to the country to acquire a veneer of gold," "the masses are backward," and such counter-revolutionary revisionist black stuff, and rectifying such erroneous ideas as "all schooling has been in vain" and "it is a disgrace to be sent to the countryside to do labor." Through such education the educated youths are able to solve the basic question as to whether they are going to the rural areas "for a while" or "for life," to "acquire a veneer of gold" or to "take root," and to establish firmly the idea of taking permanent root in the rural villages.

(3) Learning from the PLA and developing "four-good" movement.

In accordance with Vice Chairman Lin's instructions, "In the Army, it will not do not to pay attention to the basic level, and in paying attention to the basic level, it will not do not to grasp four-good," the hsien revolutionary committee unfold a "four-good" movement among the young people, to make them learn from the PLA's experience in building the Army politically and vigorously engage themselves in "political building of points."

The hsien revolutionary committee has earnestly summed up the experience in developing the "four-good" movement and the "political building of points," quickly raised an upsurge of creating "four-good" groups in all parts of the province. The widespread development of the "four-good" movement has greatly strengthened the work at the youth points. It is now clearly seen that the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought is upheld better than ever, the fire of revolutionary mass criticism is burning more fiercely than ever, the attitude toward re-education is rectified, the life of the educated youths is greatly enlivened, a big step forward has been taken in ideological revolutionization, militarization of organization, the fighting style of work, and in living like workers and peasants, the three-eight style of work is greatly promoted and the organizational character and discipline is greatly strengthened.

The educated youth emulate the glorious traditions of the PLA, regularly carry water, sweeping the house, cutting hair, washing clothes, and doing other jobs for the families of former martyrs and Army men as well as five-guaranteed households. Emulating the PLA, some youth points have the picture of the great leader Chairman Mao hung on the walls. The Red treasure book is displayed on the desks. Baggage and farm tools are arranged in a neat and orderly manner. The youths go out to work and return home after work in orderly groups. During rest periods songs are sung. Anyone who has any difficulty can count on the help of everyone, and anyone who has living ideas receives the attention of all. Thus a political situation of unity, briskness, gravity and liveliness is evident. Since the movement to create "four-good" groups was initiated, more than 150 "four-good" youth points and more than 1,200 "five-good" youths have distinguished themselves in all parts of the hsien.

(4) Grasping of management of livelihood and helping to solve practical problems.

Revolutionary committees at all levels and the aged poor peasants regard the better management of livelihood and helping to solve practical problems as important aspects of the work of re-education. They earnestly assume the responsibility of helping the educated youths solve problems of housing down to supplies of firewood, rice, cooking oil and table salt. New houses are now built in more than 70 percent of the youth points in the whole hsien, and the overwhelming majority of the youths are more than able to support themselves.

According to a statistical survey of 12 communes conducted in 1969, a total of 91.7 percent of the educated youths were basically self-supporting or had something to spare (meaning more than enough rations and money from farm and sideline productions). Of these, 64.2 percent had something to spare. The aged poor peasants regularly give the educated youths education in "regeneration through one's own efforts" and "fighting hard under adverse conditions," so they might learn to live by hard work and thrift. Many of the youth points now cut their own firewood, grow vegetables for their own consumption, and make their own baskets and brooms. Sixty percent of the youth points in the hsien now consume grain according to plan and try to save as much grain as possible. They are able to save at least several hundred catties and in some cases as much as more than 1,000 catties. Most of the youth points keep pigs, salt their vegetables, and have large quantities of green vegetables--basically enough for their everyday needs.

(5) Organizing the youths to develop spare-time cultural activities and occupying the ideological and cultural positions in the rural areas.

Many of the brigades have formed their own spare-time Mao Tse-tung's thought literary and art propaganda teams and produced theatrical numbers which sing the praise of workers, peasants and soldiers and which are popular with the masses. The educated youths also learn to sing revolutionary historical songs and excerpts from the model revolutionary operas, freely

producing and staging revolutionary theatrical numbers. "Native drama groups" and "native press correspondents groups" are established with mainly educated youths forming the backbone, and "native broadcasting" is used for propagating Mao Tse-tung's thought.

Illuminated by the brilliance of Mao Tse-tung's thought and enthusiastically fostered and re-educated by the revolutionary committees at all levels and by the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants, the broad masses of educated youths are growing vigorously in the vast domain of the countryside.

In the past year or more, a total of more than 1,100 educated youths in the whole hsien were elected representatives to commune, hsien, special district, and provincial level discussion-application meetings on living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought and congresses of activists. A number of educated youths have gloriously joined the Chinese Communist Party or Communist Youth League. More than 200 educated youths are elected by the poor and lower-middle peasants to the leadership squads at various levels. In addition, a large number of educated youths are serving as political instructors, production team leaders, leaders of militia platoons, leaders of women's teams, accountants, custodians, work-point recorders, messengers, livestock keepers, temporary teachers standing in for regular teachers, bare-footed doctors, etc., in the brigades. They have become a new reinforcement of youthful vigor for socialist revolution and socialist construction in the countryside.

Reporting group of the revolutionary committee of T'ieh-ling Special Administrative District, the revolutionary committee of K'angp'ing hsien, and the Militia Department of K'angp'ing hsien, Liaoning Province

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OLD AND NEW CADRES

Old Cadres Should Warmly Help New Cadres

by

Hsiao Hung-yü (萧红雨)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 12, 1970)

> Some new cadres have changed with the change of their position, according to the following article. They have slackened their self-remolding and no longer impose exacting demands on themselves.
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> The following article calls upon the older generation of cadres to help their younger colleagues, telling them their experience and pointing out the dangers and pitfalls in their way of progress.--SCMP Ed.

A large group of new cadres have emerged from the storm of mass struggle of the great proletarian cultural revolution. These cadres "are acutely sensitive to what is new and are therefore enthusiastic and active to a high degree." After they have been selected and posted in the revolutionary committees at various levels, our political power maintains still closer ties with the masses, becomes more vigorous and has still greater fighting strength.

Nourished by Mao Tse-tung's thought and warmly supported by the PLA's support-the-Left personnel and the revolutionary old cadres, the overwhelming majority of these new cadres make very fast progress. They have been tempered continuously in the storm of class struggle, in which they heighten their consciousness and learn more skills. They are gradually maturing politically. But, a small number of new cadres slacken the remolding of their thinking after their position has changed. They do not impose stern demands on themselves and cannot catch up with the speedy development of the current situation.

Great leader Chairman Mao teaches us: "Cadres are a decisive factor, once the political line is determined. Therefore, it is our fighting task to train large numbers of new cadres in a planned way." Training new cadres and showing concern for their growth is geared to the revolution, an important problem in the building of the proletarian political power, and duty of the older cadres.

This question has attracted the attention of many old cadres. While working together with the new cadres, they overcome their own shortcomings by learning from the strong points of the new cadres. They not only humbly learn from the new cadres their strong points, but also patiently help them overcome their shortcomings.

However, there is also a small number of old cadres who, not understanding sufficiently the question of training new cadres, have some erroneous ideas. Some old cadres think that "the new cadres have lately won merits, and criticizing their shortcomings and mistakes may, if such criticism is not properly handled, dampen the enthusiasm of the new cadres." Therefore, they dare not criticize the shortcomings and mistakes in the course of progress of some new cadres, and dare not give them help.

It is true that our new cadres have made some contributions during the great proletarian cultural revolution because they closely follow Chairman Mao's great strategic plan. This point must be regarded as fully positive. But precisely for this reason, some comrades may easily become arrogant and self-conceited, regard themselves as heroes, stand still and do not make progress, so that they are disarmed ideologically and are defeated by the sugar-coated bullets of the bourgeoisie. Therefore, it is particularly necessary for us old cadres to help them to correctly treat themselves, to regard themselves as the motive force of the revolution and also as targets of the revolution, to take their achievements as the starting point of continuing revolution, to refrain from arrogance and rashness, to continue the revolution and to advance continuously.

Revolutionary old cadres have participated in revolutionary work for a longer period of time, are more experienced in work, and have a higher understanding of policy. The old cadres must tell the new cadres their experience in the prolonged revolutionary struggle, promptly point out to them the pits and bogs in the road of progress, so that the new cadres may refrain as much as possible from taking a tortuous path and mature more quickly politically. This is a concrete expression of the old cadres' loyalty to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and their will to train successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

We must believe that the majority of the new cadres welcome any help from the old cadres. With the help of the old cadres, their revolutionary enthusiasm will surge higher and they will make faster progress. It also happens that a small number of new cadres are slightly poor in accepting criticism and help. This requires our old cadres to give them proper and patient help. In the course of work, the new cadres' role and strong points must be brought into full play, and vigorous support and warm-hearted encouragement should be given to any of their active opinions and actions that are compatible to Mao Tse-tung's thought. With regard to questions of one kind or another arising in the course of progress, the old cadres must carry out ideological and political work elaborately and patiently among the new cadres, use their exemplary deeds to lead the new cadres, and properly direct the petty-bourgeois ideology in our ranks to

the track of the proletarian revolution. In the course of helping the new cadres, there are some matters which cannot be settled by only a few chats and by holding a few meetings. Instead, help must be given repeatedly and frequently before these matters can be settled effectively. Old cadres should consciously do so.

Chairman Mao has pointed out incisively: Training new cadres is "an extremely important question, a matter of life and death for our Party and our country. It is a question of fundamental importance to the proletarian revolutionary cause for a hundred, a thousand, nay ten thousand years." Once we understand this point fully and deeply, we shall, with the revolutionary sense of responsibility of a high degree, show warm-hearted concern for the new cadres, love and protect them, train and help them, and regard the work of helping new cadres as a glorious task assigned to us by history. On the one hand, we must give the new cadres free reins in work and make them take responsibility courageously and continuously and brave the storm and face the world on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements. On the other hand, we must take the initiative in giving them active help and train them into reliable successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. Only in this way will our cause not discontinue and the dictatorship of the proletariat will be consolidated to a further extent.

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ECONOMY

Successes in Kwangtung Province in Multipurpose Utilization of Raw Materials and Industrial Wastes

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 17, 1970)

firmly implementing chairman mao's great principles of working hard and building our country through diligence and frugality, workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians on industrial front in kwangtung province relied on collective effort to achieve big successes in multipurpose utilization of raw materials.

a great many factories and enterprises in the province engaged in the light, chemical, mining and metallurgical, machinery and power, textile, pharmaceutical and food industries and in the commerce and service trades have now broken down the line dividing different trades. today, instead of engaging in a single line of production, they have branched out into other activities in addition to their main undertaking. they cooperate with each other, make full use of raw materials and industrial wastes and are creating more wealth for the country.

with its sub-tropical climate and rich resources, the province has excellent conditions for multipurpose utilization of raw materials. in 1958, inspired by chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the workers energetically began to put materials to a variety of uses, with remarkable results. but their entnusiasm and creativeness were later stifled by ruthless sabotage on the part of the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, and especially since the setting up of revolutionary committees at various levels in the province, the workers have held aloft the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and angrily denounced and criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and his agents. they have brought about an upsurge in the campaign to put materials to a variety of uses and scored one achievement after another.

the pyrite slags left over in making sulphuric acid are being used to make iron by many chemical fertilizer plants. some coastal salt fields are using brine for producing potassium chloride, bromine and medicines. sub-tropical plants such as the miscanthus sinensis, sisal, citronella grass, pineapple, cassava, chinese quince, etc. and also pitch and resin are being used in a variety of ways and many raw materials for industry have been extracted from them. coconuts were consumed solely as fruit in the past. but now efforts are being made by the workers to make fabric from the coir, to extract activated carbon and medicines from the shell and alcohol from the milk. sugar-cane is the main economic crop in kwangtung province. but, in the past, little was done to utilize the bagasse although sugar-cane fields extended tens of thousands of hectares. the sugar refinery workers are now using bagasse for manufacturing high quality paper, artificial fibre and a microlite material for medical purposes. one enterprise where this is being

done is the chiangmen sugar-refinery and chemical plant. here the multipurpose utilization of sugar-cane marked time since it was set up because of the influence of liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary mass criticism gave rise to a mass movement for making full use of sugar-cane and for undertaking other activities. as a result of this, the plant increased its range of products from five to over 20. it has now become a versatile plant which not only refines sugar, manufactures paper and artificial fibre pulp and produces chemical products but also makes bricks, cement and steel and manufactures machines.

in putting materials to comprehensive use on a large scale, industry in kwangtung province has carried out the principle of self-reliance. stress is put on using local materials and starting with indigenous methods and in making full use of existing equipment. versatile workers are being trained, who are experts in one particular field while at the same time possessing all-round skills. the experience of many factories has shown that where the workers are armed with invincible mao tsetung thought and use their initiative fully, there is a wealth of potential for increasing and diversifying production. the kwangchow chemical works used to produce only caustic soda, hydrochloric acid and insecticides as its main products. by mobilizing the workers, revolutionary cadres and technicians, to make technical innovations, it was possible to extract five industrial chemicals from the residue left over in the process of making salt by electrolysis. this was done without introducing extra equipment or personnel. then, by fostering the spirit of continuing the revolution, the workers extracted magnesium carbonate from residue. this was a big advantage as, before, the plant had had to obtain its supplies from elsewhere.

COAL MINING

North China Colliery Achieves Stable, High Production for 27 Consecutive Months

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jun. 17, 1970)

miners of the fengfeng colliery in hopei province, one of the important north china coal-mines, have achieved outstanding successes in production with the help of the people's liberation army men supporting the left.

they achieved the successes by resolutely carrying out chairman mao's great policy "grasp revolution and promote production and other work and preparedness against war" and breaking down the old conventions which restricted the expansion of production.

the colliery's coal extraction and tunnelling plans for the first six months of this year were met 20 days and 45 days ahead of schedule, respectively. thus it achieved stable, high results for 27 consecutive months.

when the fengfeng mining administration revolutionary committee led the miners to win still greater successes at the beginning of this year, some people said: "it is not easy for a new pit to reach the designed capacity, let alone an old one."

to deal with such wrong ideas, the p.l.a. men supporting the left there helped the revolutionary committee organize the miners to run mao tsetung thought study classes centred on chairman mao's teaching "of all things in the world, people are the most precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed." they vehemently criticized the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in running enterprises and threw overboard the fallacy that "the scale of a pit's production is fixed".

fengfeng colliery's hungwei and linsin coal-mines have been worked for several decades. veteran miners of the hungwei coal-mine succeeded in discovering a large amount of coal left unmined and new coal seams across a fault. this made it possible to work the pit for several more decades. during the first five months of this year, the coal extracted from abandoned working faces already comes to over 50,000 tons.

new coal seams have been discovered in the linsin coal-mine. its coal output increased 45,000 tons in the first five months of this year, compared with the same period of 1966. this exceeded the designed capacity by 79 per cent.

output at the hungchi mine last year exceeded designed capacity, and some people thought that the scale of the pit's production had reached its limit. comrades on the coal-mine revolutionary committee joined the workers in overcoming conservative ideas and making technical innovations. production was raised considerably as a result and they topped the state production plan for the first half of the year 31 days ahead of schedule.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRAZIL

People's Action of Brazil Warmly Acclaims Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1970)

the provisional executive committee of the national direction of the people's action of brazil has recently issued a statement warmly acclaiming the solemn statement issued by the great leader chairman mao on may 20 supporting the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism, according to a report from rio de janeiro.

it pointed out that chairman mao's solemn statement is a great call to battle to the world's people.

it said: "on may 20, chairman mao tsetung issued a solemn statement: 'people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation'

"this statement is of extraordinary importance because coming at a time when the anti-imperialist struggle is on the upgrade, it expresses vigorous support for the revolutionary struggles of the peoples throughout the world and at the same time points out the reliable orientation for the current revolutionary action. our party, the people's action of brazil, firmly supports this great call to battle and declares its determination to absorb all the teachings and treasure therein."

the statement said: "in his statement, chairman mao tsetung makes a penetrating analysis of the current international situation and arrives at correct conclusions. starting from the affirmation that 'a new upsurge in the struggle against u.s. imperialism is now emerging throughout the world' and that the nixon government is in 'extreme isolation abroad', he stresses the advance of the revolutionary struggles all over the world and particularly the wars in southeast asia. through the denunciation of the u.s. aggression in cambodia, these struggles have gained new momentum and assumed greater proportions, even in the united states. he sums up the current situation with utmost clarity and precision when he raises the point that 'the danger of a new world war still exists, and the people of all countries must get prepared. but revolution is the main trend in the world today.'

"this analysis provides a weapon for the peoples to grasp the current situation and to learn how to orientate themselves, while at the same time gives the lie to the false analyses made by the soviet revisionists. comrade mao tsetung expresses in a vivid way his correct thesis that 'u.s. imperialism, which looks like a huge monster, is in essence a paper tiger, now in the throes of its death-bed struggle.' he asks: 'in the world of today, who actually fears whom?' and he replies correctly that 'it is u.s. imperialism which fears the people of the world' and not the contrary. how plain, clear and profound are these conclusions exclamation we hold that the affirmation that a weak or small nation can defeat a strong or a big and that 'the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country,

if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country' is a powerful element which encourages the peoples to advance in revolution. this affirmation manifests the deep confidence which chairman mao tsetung has in the masses of the people."

the statement pointed out: "in this solemn statement, chairman mao tsetung not only expresses his support for the peoples' revolutionary struggles against imperialism in the entire world, but also expresses the powerful support of the chinese people for these struggles. we know that with the victorious progress of the great proletarian cultural revolution, china has taken a big leap forward and has armed the broad masses ideologically with mao tsetung thought, marxism-leninism of our era. an immediate result is the great reinforcement of the might of socialist china which is weighing heavier every day in the balance of forces in the international arena. recently, it launched with complete success its first man-made satellite which makes the imperialists, revisionists and reactionaries tremble with fear, but at the same time arouses great joyous satisfaction among the peoples, for instance, among us brazilian people. we know that in support of the statement of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese people have held huge political demonstrations, reaffirming their resolute support for the advance of revolution all over the world. these demonstrations have merged with the great mass movement in condemnation of the u.s. aggressors that is developing on all continents."

the statement declared that the people's action of brazil is "strengthening its ties with the masses while making progress in the assimilation of marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought and is integrating it with the concrete conditions in brazil."

referring to the struggle being waged by the brazilian people and the people's action of brazil, the statement said that "the massive campaign of struggle against repression by the dictatorial government has become more and more successful, and has exposed the true features of the imperialist lackeys in power as barbarous torturers."

it added: "the revolution in brazil is advancing too, despite innumerable difficulties. since we are defending a just cause, we, just as comrade mao tsetung points out to us, will surely enjoy abundant support and we shall overcome all difficulties. his statement comes not only as an encouragement to our struggle but also as an aid for us to lead it better."

the statement concluded with:

"down with u.s. imperialism exclamation

"down with the dictatorship in brazil exclamation

"long live the advance of the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of the whole world exclamation

"long live invincible marxism-leninism-mao tsetung thought exclamation

"long live the great leader of world revolution, comrade mao tsetung exclamation"

CHINA AND CONGO

Government Officials of Congolese People's Republic Praise Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Brazzaville, Jun. 15, 1970)

chairman mao's statement has a historic and universal significance, said elie itsounou, secretary of state at the presidential office of the state council in charge of information, culture and arts, in a recent interview with hsinhua here. it contains good teachings for all peoples in struggle and for all countries seeking complete independence.

elie itsouhou pointed out: the struggle being waged by the indo-chinese peoples against the u.s. aggressors and their puppets is a just war, a liberation war. the indo-chinese peoples are sure to win in their struggle to drive the u.s. aggressors out of the territory of their countries.

he added that chairman mao has said: "the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country." this is extremely correct. the success of the liberation struggle of a country depends not on the size of a country but on the determination of its people. a small country will win final victory when it wages a people's war against the aggressors in defence of the interests of the broad masses of people. u.s. imperialism's defeat in viet nam is an example of this, he added.

elie itsouhou continued: though ours is a small country, but because of relying on the masses and because the revolution defends the interests of the masses, we can win victory. our country has frustrated a number of coups d'etat engineered by the enemy.

a responsible member of the cultural department of the congo (brazzaville) said to hsinhua recently: chairman mao's statement is a historic document with profound revolutionary ideas. chairman mao has creatively developed marxism-leninism. he has pointed out most clearly: "revolution is the main trend in the world today." this statement has given new strength to the revolutionary peoples and is a great encouragement to the peoples in struggle. mao tsetung thought is the only revolutionary truth of the present era, he said. it is a universal truth that "political power grows out of the barrel of a gun". in face of imperialist oppression, there is only one solution, that is, to take up arms. but the revisionist policy bars the peoples from taking up arms. the modern revisionists have betrayed leninism. what they represent is not the interests of the proletariat but the interests of certain bureaucrats.

CHINA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

1970 Agreement for Goods Exchange and Payments between China and Czechoslovakia Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1970)

a goods exchange and payments agreement for 1970 was signed here yesterday between china and czechoslovakia.

chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade, and m. honusek, leader of the czechoslovak government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, signed the agreement on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion was lin hai-yun, chinese acting minister of foreign trade.

stanislav kohousek, czechoslovak ambassador to china, was also present.

the czechoslovak government trade delegation left peking for home by plane today.

among those seeing the delegation off at the airport was chou hua-min, chinese vice-minister of foreign trade.

stanislav kohousek, czechoslovak ambassador to china, was also at the airport.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Michiko Kanba Lives Forever in the Hearts of Revolutionary People

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1970)

following is an article entitled "michiko kanba lives forever in the hearts of the revolutionary people" written by ji tung-ping:

one michiko kanba fell down, thousands of michiko kanba have risen up.

on june 14, the eve of the 10th anniversary of the heroic death of the world famous japanese national heroine michiko kanba, gigantic anti-u.s. demonstrations broke out all over japan. the mass movement against the japan-u.s. "security treaty", the revival of japanese militarism and u.s. imperialism's expansion of its war of aggression in indo-china is surging vigorously throughout japanese islands.

in june 1960, the heroic japanese people waged large-scale mass struggles against the japan-u.s. "security treaty", dealing heavy blows at the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. during that great anti-u.s. storm, michiko kanba fell victim to the brutal murder by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and gloriously died a martyr on june 15.

on june 21, 1960, the great leader chairman mao received a japanese writers' delegation and appraised the japanese people's great

struggle highly during a cordial talk with the delegation. chairman mao said that he did not believe that such a great nation as japan would be subject to foreigners' rule for long. in praise of the heroic death of michiko kanba, chairman mao said that michiko kanoa had become a world famous japanese national heroine.

this statement of the great leader chairman mao is a tremendous inspiration to the fighting japanese people. it has pointed out to them the orientation of their struggle and given them infinite courage and strength in struggle.

for the past ten years, the heroic japanese people have been staunchly persisting in struggle against u.s. imperialism and its henchmen, the japanese reactionaries and have experienced a new awakening in the course of struggle. they have come to realize that the japan-u.s. "security treaty" is a military alliance between the u.s. and japanese reactionaries who, in collusion with each other, are pursuing policies of aggression and war and that this military alliance poses a grave menace to the security of korea, china, indo-china and the rest of asia and will bring big disasters to the people of japan. this is particularly so after the publication of the japan-u.s. joint communique last year. u.s. imperialism has since then been trying more frantically to use this treaty to make the already revived japanese militarism serve as shock force in pursuance of nixon's policy of "using asians to fight asians" and of further expanding its aggressive war in asia.

but the japanese people will never yield and are always encouraged by the fighting spirit of martyr michiko kanba. putting into play their spirit of daring to struggle and daring to win and, advancing wave upon wave, they are marching ahead along the path crimson with the blood of the martyr. the japanese people's gigantic anti-u.s. demonstrations in tokyo and throughout japan are developing swiftly and vigorously. the suppression, bribery, division, or whatever counter-revolutionary tactics the u.s. and japanese reactionaries may resort to -- all cannot prevent the japanese people from marching forward. the japanese people will strengthen their unity in a broad anti-u.s. united front on the basis of the struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackeys so as to frustrate the war schemes of the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and win still greater victories.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Function Held in Kathmandu to Welcome Chinese Table-Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jun. 16, 1970)

a function sponsored by the nepal-china friendship association was held at kathmandu city hall this afternoon to welcome the chinese table-tennis team.

chairman of the association poorna bahadur presided over the function. present at the occasion were former prime minister kirti nidhi bista and chairman of the nepal-china cultural association bhuban lal pradhan. chinese ambassador wang tse was also present.

over 800 people attended the function.

speaking at the function, poorna bahadur highly praised the friendship between peoples of the two countries and wished

chairman mao a long life. chao nsi-wu, leader of the chinese table-tennis team, in his speech wished his majesty king mahendra a long life.

after the function, the chinese players gave exhibition matches and their excellent performance won enthusiastic applause. gifts were exchanged between the chinese table-tennis team and the nepal-china friendship association after the matches.

Leader of Chinese Table-Tennis Team Calls on Nepalese Minister

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Jun. 16, 1970)

chao nsi-wu, leader of the visiting chinese table tennis team, called on nagendra kumar pradhan, minister of education, health, law and justice of nepal on june 14. they had a cordial and friendly talk.

present on the occasion was chinese ambassador wang tse.

CHINA AND NORTH VIETNAM

Premier Pham Van Dong Sends Message to Premier Chou En-lai, Thanking China's Warm Support to Vietnamese People's Struggle against US Aggression and for National Salvation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china has received a message sent on june 5 by pham van dong, premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

the message said: "i, on behalf of the vietnamese people and the d.r.v.n. government, express profound gratitude to the chinese people and the government of the people's republic of china for their warm congratulations on the full success of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples, their resolute support to the joint declaration of the conference and their timely and severe denunciation of the barbarous bombing of quang binh, nghe an and other provinces in north viet nam and the prolongation and expansion of the war to the whole indo-china by u.s. imperialism. this is a tremendous encouragement and powerful support to the vietnamese, cambodian and laotian people in their protracted, arduous and victorious struggle to drive out the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs."

the message said: "the vietnamese people and the d.r.v.n. government are forever grateful to the chinese people, the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china for the enthusiastic and tremendous assistance they have given and are giving to the cause of the vietnamese people in fighting against u.s. imperialism and for national salvation and in building socialism. inspired by the brilliant victory of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples and with the profound sympathy and active support of the chinese people,

the people of other fraternal socialist countries and all the progressive people of the world, the vietnamese people are determined to stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal cambodian and laotian peoples, support each other unreservedly, persevere in and vigorously step up the battle until final victory is won by the three indo-chinese peoples."

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Somali Government Delegation Visits PLA Peking Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1970)

mohamed ainanshe, vice-president of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia, and the somali government delegation he is leading visited a peking unit of the chinese people's liberation army today. they were accompanied by wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and sung yu-lin, a leading member of the p.l.a. peking units.

when vice-president ainanshe and the other distinguished somali guests arrived at the place where the p.l.a. unit is stationed, they were accorded a welcome by the commanders and fighters lining the route, beating drums and gongs. the p.l.a. men carried placards reading: "a warm welcome to the somali government delegation led by vice-president ainanshe exclamation" "we firmly support the somali people in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation"

a leading member of the unit told vice-president ainanshe and the other distinguished guests about the glorious fighting course of the unit. a representative of the unit's health section described to them how members of the section had studied and applied mao tsetung thought in a living way. then the guests visited a room of revolutionary culture and the barracks of an infantry company, and the unit's rice husking and food processing shops. the somali friends attended a performance of revolutionary songs and dances by the fighters' amateur troupe of the mao tsetung thought propaganda team. they also saw a shooting practice of infantry weapons by the p.l.a. fighters.

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Vice President Mohamed Ainanshe and Somali Government Delegation He Is Leading

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, this evening met mohamed ainanshe, vice-president of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia, and all the members of the somali government delegation he is leading. the members of the delegation are: mohamed omar gess, mohamud ghelle, abdurahman elmi, mohamed haji nassan, basi and bashir.

premier chou en-lai had a cordial and friendly talk with vice-president mohamed ainanshe and the other distinguished somali guests.

present on the occasion were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of the departments concerned fang yi, chi peng-fei, chou hua-min, yuan hua-ping, kung ta-fei, han hsu and chen mu-hua.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Premier Chou En-lai Meets Minister Nguyen Thi Binh

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council, today met nguyen thi binh, minister for foreign affairs of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam. premier chou en-lai had a cordial and friendly conversation with her and gave a luncheon in her honour.

present on the occasion were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, and comrades wang chen, han hsu and lu wei-chao.

minister nguyen thi binh arrived in peking on june 13 on her way home from paris.

earlier, premier chou en-lai held talks with xuan thuy, minister of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam when he stopped over in peking on his way home from paris.

President Huynh Tan Phat Cables Thanks to Premier Chou En-lai

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1970)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, has received a message dated june 10 from huynh tan phat, president of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam.

president huynh tan phat expressed sincere thanks to premier chou en-lai for his warm greetings on the occasion of the first anniversary of the official festival of the republic of south viet nam.

the message said: "the south vietnamese people, the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam is clearly aware that the tremendous and comprehensive victories we have achieved in our cause of resisting u.s. aggression and fighting for national salvation are inseparable from the fraternal chinese people's sincere support and tremendous and effective assistance. we hereby extend our profound gratitude to chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people and great friend of the vietnamese people, to the communist party of china, the government of the people's republic of china and the fraternal chinese people."

the message said: "in face of the grave situation created by u.s. imperialism in indo-china, the firm and thorough-going attitude of the people's republic of china is a powerful encouragement to our armed forces and people of south viet nam."

the message said: "the people of south viet nam, loyal to their pledge in the joint declaration of the summit conference of the indo-chinese peoples and together with their own flesh and blood, the compatriots of the north, are fighting shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal cambodian and laotian peoples against their common enemy, the u.s. imperialist aggressors and their running dogs, and for driving the u.s. aggressor troops out of the indo-china peninsula and the complete independence of their fatherland."

president huynh tan phat expressed extraordinary joy over the fine development of the friendly relations and militant solidarity in the past year since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the republic of south viet nam and the people's republic of china, and wished the indestructible militant solidarity and friendship between the south vietnamese people and the chinese people last forever.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Chairman Mao's Brilliant Thesis Tremendously Encourages Revolutionary Struggle of Thai People

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1970)

the great leader chairman mao's brilliant thesis that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers has tremendously encouraged the revolutionary struggle of the thai people, said the "voice of the people of thailand" in an article broadcast yesterday.

the article said: "the thai people, who under the leadership of the communist party of thailand are courageously unfolding the revolutionary struggle against u.s. imperialism and its lackey the reactionary thanom-praphas clique, understand and apprehend profoundly chairman mao tsetung's brilliant thesis that imperialism and all reactionaries are paper tigers. this brilliant thesis gives a tremendous encouragement to the revolutionary struggle of our people against u.s. imperialism and the reactionary, traitorous thanom-praphas clique, and increases the confidence of our people in the victory of the revolution."

the article said that right from the very first day when the people of thailand launched their armed struggle, the u.s.-thanom clique went all out in an attempt to stamp out its raging flames. however, the mounting suppression only resulted in the more vigorous development of the people's armed struggle, the spark of which has spread swiftly and vigorously like a prairie fire across the vast areas of the country.

the article pointed out that the u.s.-thanom clique is a paper tiger. its superiority in armed forces can in no way help it to conquer the people. although it called out some 100,000 reactionary troops and police supported by aircraft, tanks, artillery, nepalm bombs and other modern weapons to savagely suppress the people, it has failed to check the development of the people's armed struggle. this clique has repeatedly met with shameful defeats, while the people's armed forces have grown in strength in the course of the enemy's "mopping-up" operations.

the article said: "our people have seen through the paper-tiger nature of the u.s.-thanom clique which is outwardly strong but inwardly weak. our people can defeat it. but, in every campaign and fighting our people do not take them lightly. our people maintain high vigilance and bring into full play the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death to defeat the enemy. guided by this thinking, our people's revolutionary struggle is marching from victory to victory."

the article pointed out that the u.s. and thai reactionaries are suppressing the thai people more frantically and barbarously. this does not show their powerfulness but shows their fear of the people's revolutionary struggle.

the article said: "if only we dare to struggle, dare to take up arms, grasp in our own hands the destiny of our country and resolutely and completely carry on people's war, we will certainly defeat u.s. imperialism and its lackey, thanom-praphas clique."

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* HONG KONG COMMUNIST PRESS *
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CAMBODIA

Isolated City of Phnom Penh--One Master and Three Servants

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, June 23, 1970)

Phnom Penh, capital of Cambodia, has become an isolated city. Basically it is heavily surrounded by the Liberation Army.

The highway from Sihanoukville to Phnom Penh and the railroad from Thailand to Phnom Penh are both cut. Only air traffic can still be maintained now.

The movements of foreign residents illustrate the straits Phnom Penh is in. The dependents of the French military advisers in Cambodia are being sent home. Japanese technicians who are building a dam near Phnom Penh will also have to leave because there is a shortage of cement and metal rods.

Not only cement and metal rods are lacking, but even gasoline, which is directly related to the war effort, is scarce. When the Liberation Army attacked Kampong Speu last week, foreign correspondents said that there was only three weeks' supply of gasoline in Phnom Penh. To judge by the present situation, it is afraid that not even this amount is available.

It is now only one week from Nixon's declared withdrawal of American forces from Cambodia. But the situation in the battlefield is that several important cities in Cambodia, including the capital city of Phnom Penh, are being surrounded. Lon Nol's troops are now nailed to one isolated key point after another like turtles in a jar.

To save the situation in the battlefield, nearly 10,000 men of Nguyen's army have again invaded Cambodia. But how can these puppet troops, who are beaten by the people's forces of Indochina in the South Vietnamese battlefield, hope to win an easy victory in Cambodia.

In the battle of Kampong Speu, Nguyen's army freely looted the civilian homes of Cambodia, provoking a wrathful protest from the residents. This is absolutely not an isolated incident and will not be without consequences. What sort of end will these puppet invasion troops come to in Cambodia is entirely imaginable.

US imperialism is transporting Thai troops to Cambodia. Superficially Saigon-Phnom Penh-Bangkok form an axis, but actually there is plenty of conflict between the three servants who belong to the same master. There is more of the show to come.

The US imperialists have enlarged the war flames of Vietnam into war flames of Indochina. Those who play with fire will inevitably get themselves burnt. Someone has already warned Nixon to be on guard against fires in still larger areas in Southeast Asia which may burn US imperialism to a cinder. (Shih Chün-yü)

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SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

June 26, 1970 No. 4685

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* NATIONAL *
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CADRE TRAINING

Training In-Service Cadres Is an Important Task of "May 7" Cadre School

- preliminary summing up of holding of classes for short-term training of functioning cadres on rotation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 14, 1970)

Jen-min Jih-pao editor's note: The "May 7" cadre school holds cadres' training classes for training in-service cadres (including basic-level cadre who are not detached from production) on rotation. This method merits to be advocated.

The holding of cadres' training classes by the "May 7" cadre school is a good means of further carrying out great leader Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive" and his instruction that "Cadres in active service should also be sent down by groups to do labor," a good method of fully developing the role of the "May 7" cadre school in training cadres, and a good method of educating and improving the cadres. This plays an important part in pushing the revolutionary committees at various levels to "organize a revolutionized leading group capable of linking itself with the masses." We publish here the relevant experiences of Liuho "May 7" cadre school and Hsinchin hsien "May 7" cadre school for consideration by various localities.

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(I)

Since November last year, we have held classes for short-term training of functioning cadres on rotation. The task of these short-term training classes is to train in-service cadres by periods, by groups and by turns, to help them enhance their consciousness of class struggle and the struggle between the two lines and remold their world outlook, and to promote revolutionization of their thinking, so that they can meet the needs of the continuously developing situation of the revolution and the needs of further consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Short-term training classes of the first term ended in February this year and those of the second term will also conclude in June. These two terms together have a total enrollment of close to 800 members, who come from the revolutionary committees of the province, administrative districts, municipalities, hsien, rural people's communes, factories and mining enterprises, forestry areas, universities and colleges. Most of them are members of leading groups, including representatives of revolutionary cadres, representatives of armymen and representatives of the masses.

Each of these short-term training classes lasts for about three months, and the ratio of study time to labor time is two to one. In line with great leader Chairman Mao's teaching, "All work of the school is for the purpose of changing the students ideologically," we, when making arrangements of study, implement the principle of integrating theory with practice and learning fewer but essential lessons and adopt the method of simultaneously carrying out study, doing labor, criticizing the bourgeoisie and summing up the experience in the grasping and exercise of power, so as to urge the members to make revolution in their very souls and conscientiously remold their world outlook. The members of these classes are asked to do a really good job of "studying Chairman Mao's works, studying them while bearing problems in mind, studying and applying them in a living way, integrating study with application, and learning what is urgently needed, so as to produce quick results, and making efforts to apply them," so that they may score better results in their study in a shorter period of time.

After going through short-term training,the members of these classes deepen their class feeling of boundless love for great leader Chairman Mao, have stronger ideological feeling for the laboring people, become more conscious in continuing to make revolution, and are more confident in grasping and exercising power well. They say unanimously: "It is just fine to study again at the first line of the three great revolutionary movements by taking the 'May 7 Directive' as the guide!" They unanimously ask the "May 7" cadre school to go on running the classes of short-term training for cadres on rotation.

(II)

How should in-service cadres be organized to study again in the short-term class? Our methods and experience can be summed up chiefly in the following several points:

Persevering in the Living Study and Living Application of Mao Tse-tung's Thought During the Practice of the Three Great Revolutionary Movements, Continuously Heightening Consciousness in Ideological Remolding

Training of functioning cadres in the "May 7" cadres school is a great revolution in the work of educating cadres. It is also a great victory of Chairman Mao's proletarian line of education for cadres. Full use must be made of the excellent situation on the first line of the three great revolutionary movements to organize the cadres to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way during the three great revolutionary struggles. This will enable the members of the classes to discover more quickly the shortcomings in their thinking and style of work and to heighten their consciousness in remolding their world outlook. This also will make it possible to promote revolutionization of the cadres' thinking in a better way. Some comrades have said this well: "The three great revolutionary movements are a steelyard by means of which you can find how much you weigh; they are also a mirror, by looking into which you will see whether or not you are competent."

As soon as members of the class came to Ch'ingan hsien where the cadre school was situated, we organized them to study Chairman Mao's instructions about "being prepared against war, being prepared against natural disasters and doing everything for the people" and "remaining one of the people while serving as an official," and his teachings about hard struggle. Alighting from the train, they lived in a boarding house in the capacity of ordinary laborers. After that, they walked 70 li to the cadre school. In the course of study, they ate millet, climbed high hills, lived in tents, dug dwelling caves, and insisted on doing arduour labor. The education in the traditions of hard struggle helped the members cultivate the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death, and enabled some cadres who were influenced by the bourgeois ideas of seeking comfort in daily life to heighten their consciousness very quickly.

We also tightly grasped class education. We invited old poor peasants to make reports on past bitterness and present happiness and asked some members of these classes who came from the front of the fight against revisionism to denounce the towering crimes of social-imperialism in invading the territories of our country. This made the broad masses of class members deepen their profound class feeling of boundless warm love for great leader Chairman Mao, increase their deep-seated hatred against imperialism, revisionism and reaction, strengthen their concept of the political power, and heighten their sense of responsibility for defending the proletarian political power. Fostering strong class feeling, they carried out "two-recalling and three-investigating" activities and consciously looked for the principal ideological obstacles hindering them from grasping and exercising power well.

Meanwhile, they repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's brilliant articles, including "Report to the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party," and penetratingly criticized the "theory of dying out of class struggle" and "theory of joining the Party to be an official" as spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. They

realized that the danger of "peaceful evolution" still existed in the situation of a great victory won in the great proletarian cultural revolution. To grasp power well for the proletariat, we must consciously remold our world outlook.

A new cadre who was fresh from school formerly felt that there was nothing in him to be remolded as he was the son of a poor peasant and was a revolutionary rebel. After he came to the cadre school, the education in the traditions of plain living and hard struggle made him recall that, when in the hsien revolutionary committee, he asked other people to write the draft of his speech, sat in the front row in the theater, wanted to sit on a sofa in the house and to take a car when going out. He realized that he had been poisoned by the style of a bourgeois official. When the poor and lower-middle peasants gave lessons of recalling past bitterness and thinking about the present happiness, he again remembered that, when studying in school, he would miss his father if he had not seen him for a few days but, after coming to work in the office, he refused to see his father, thinking he was too dirty, and was reluctant to go out together with him. Bearing these problems in mind, he studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "The comrades must be helped to remain modest, prudent and free from arrogance and rashness in their style of work. The comrades must be helped to preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle," and realized that he had unwittingly embarked on the dangerous road of behaving as an official and lording it over the people, which he formerly had criticized.

Applying the Method of Analysis of the Line in Summing Up the Experience of Grasping and Exercising of Power and in Heightening the Consciousness in the Struggle between the Two Lines

One can grasp and exercise power well for the revolutionary cause only when one has high consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. We organize all to apply the method of analysis of the line in summing up the experience in grasping and exercising power, thus defining more clearly the boundary between the two lines and appreciating and mastering Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In making an analysis of the line, we first try to heighten the cadres' understanding of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and to step up their profound class feeling of boundless loyalty to Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We rouse them to make comparisons in three aspects: (1) Comparing the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the incomparable happiness in which the laboring people live in our country with the boundless suffering of the laboring people of the revisionist countries after losing their power. (2) Studying the history of struggle between the two lines in the Party, comparing the two lines, eulogizing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and vigorously criticizing Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. (3) Comparing their experience by the positive and the negative examples in grasping and exercising power, thinking about the happiness brought by Chairman Mao's revolutionary

line, and recalling the sufferings of being poisoned by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They greatly deepened their understanding of and feeling for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and cherished greater hatred against Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. They said: "Chairman Mao's revolutionary line is the life blood of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the line of happiness of the laboring people. We must firmly and unswervingly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We pledge to defend Chairman Mao's revolutionary line!"

On this basis, we organized all to study Chairman Mao's important speeches to the Party's "9th Congress" and Vice Chairman Lin's political report to the Party's "9th Congress," study Chairman Mao's theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, study Chairman Mao's brilliant philosophical writings, such as "On Contradiction" and "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," and taking the invincible Mao Tse-tung's thought as a weapon, carry out revolutionary mass criticism in depth, criticize the counter-revolutionary revisionist line promoted by Liu Shao-ch'i and his agents in Heilungkiang, conscientiously sum up their experience in the struggle between the two lines and clearly define the boundary between the two lines.

In the course of making analysis of the line, we stressed that: It is necessary to develop the revolutionary style of integrating theory with practice in study. Everyone should put himself into the revolution and make revolution consciously. Everyone should adhere to the principle of unity--criticism--unity and, proceeding from the desire of strengthening revolutionary unity, actively carry out ideological struggle and define the boundary between the two lines. Everyone should lay emphasis on the question of practical struggle between the two lines, grasp the principal contradictions and analyze the typical cases. But, he should make a historical analysis in relation to his experience gained in the past struggle between the two lines, so that he can find from it the law of the struggle between the two lines.

Through the analysis of the line, the members generally heightened their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines. For example, a certain old cadre was formerly poisoned relatively deeply by Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. After taking charge of the work of the department of machine-building industry under the provincial revolutionary committee, he still could not define the boundary between the two lines in some problems. In an analysis of the line, he grasped the question of "panting behind the plow" (farm tools could not be fitted to the tractor so that a man has to hold a wooden plow behind it in farming) and other typical questions in machine building industry, summed up and analyzed his experience in the struggle between the two lines in many years in the past, and drew a line between right and wrong in some basic questions in the struggle between the two lines in the socialist construction. He made clear the direction for his work in the future.

Using Mao Tse-tung's Thought To Analyze World Outlook, Fundamentally Heightening Consciousness of Continuing Revolution under the Dictatorship of the Proletariat

After making analysis of the line, many members realized that: "Carrying out or going against Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line may be subject to various causes, but the main cause is the world outlook." Accordingly, we took advantage of this and organized all to apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in analyzing world outlook, to launch an ideological struggle of the proletariat against the non-proletariat, and to heighten their consciousness of continuing revolution.

In the course of analyzing world outlook, we organized all to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's theory of Party building and to study the "three constantly read articles" and the new Party Constitution. Meanwhile, they also studied the advanced deeds of distinguished communists like Chiao Yu-lu and Yang Shui-ts'ai. They consciously examined themselves by the high standard of advanced elements of the proletariat and fought self and criticized revisionism on their initiative. A remarkable change took place in their mental outlook.

(III)

The time of study in a short-term training class is not long. But, the members generally feel that they have been touched to their very souls, have greatly changed their feelings and quickly heightened their consciousness. Having finished their study, the overwhelming majority of the members of the first term take on new attitudes and are working actively at the fighting posts of revolutionary committees at various levels. They take the lead in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way, bringing proletarian politics to the fore, tightly grasping class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, perseveringly taking part in collective productive labor, maintaining close ties with the laboring people. They are welcomed by the broad revolutionary masses.

Returning to the hsien headquarters after attending a short-term training class, Comrade Ch'u Ts'ui, vice chairman of Hulan hsien revolutionary committee, went immediately amid the masses to make investigations, promptly discovering and solving the problems. The masses said: "Old Ch'u has greatly changed after studying in the short-term training class. He now consults the masses on matters encountered and has shed his airs of an official." During the Spring Festival, he went to brigades where the work force was weak, helped in carrying out class struggle, grasping production and promoting production, and helped poor and lower-middle peasants solve their difficult problems.

Training functioning cadres in a planned manner is an important task of the "May 7" cadre school. We are determined to run the "May 7" cadre school in a better way in line with Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," and to contribute toward bringing up a vigorous force of proletarian cadres.

- Revolutionary Committee of Liuho "May 7" Cadre School, Heilungkiang Province

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Attach Importance To Training Basic-Level Rural Cadres

- report on an investigation in the "May 7" cadre school in Hsinchin hsien, Liaoning Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, June 14, 1970)

Under the guidance of great leader Chairman Mao's brilliant "May 7 Directive," the "May 7" cadre school of Hsinchin hsien, Liaoning Province, has since winter last year adopted the method of short-term training on rotation to bring up basic-level cadres in the countryside. Before spring farming started, more than 2,800 cadres of production teams have been trained in five groups. Political team leaders of rural production teams in the whole hsien have basically been trained once.

The entry of basic-level rural cadres into the cadre school has made this revolutionary newborn institution, the "May 7" cadre school, show its strong vitality ever more clearly and play an ever more prominent role in training proletarian cadres.

Since its establishment in October 1968, Hsinchin hsien "May 7" cadre school has played quite a role in educating and training sent-down cadres. When cadres have gone one group after another out of the cadre school and into the revolutionary committees at various levels, or have gone to settle in production teams in the countryside and to participate in the fight for building a socialist new countryside, the question of how the "May 7" cadre school should be run in a better way is placed before the revolutionary leading group of the cadre school.

Obeying Chairman Mao's teaching, "Investigation means to solve problems," the revolutionary leading group of the cadre school goes deep into the countryside to make investigations and to extensively seek the opinion of the poor and lower-middle peasants and rural cadres.

The poor and lower-middle peasants say: Cadres who come from the cadre school are red ideologically and have correct styles of work. We are anxious to send the cadres in our village to study in the cadre school, so that they will be able to lead us to follow great leader Chairman Mao closely in making revolution!

Seeing that other cadres who have attended the cadre school make great progress, the basic-level cadres say enviously: It will be fine if we also can attend the cadre school some day!

The views of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the basic-level rural cadres enlightened the comrades of the revolutionary leading group of the cadre school. They are of this opinion: The "May 7" cadre school is a new "Anti-Japanese Military and Political Academy" during the period of socialist revolution and is an important base area for training and bringing up proletarian cadres. The "May 7" cadre school not only must educate the

broad masses of sent-down cadres, but also take the responsibility of training cadres in service and basic-level rural cadres. If the road of training cadres is broadened, the cadre school will be run ever more vigorously.

The hsien revolutionary committee supports this opinion of the revolutionary leading group of the cadre school. It decides to train basic-level rural cadres at different periods and by groups in the cadre school. This decision meets with the warm welcome of the poor and lower-middle peasants and the rural cadres in the whole hsien.

The revolutionary leading group of Hsinchin hsien "May 7" cadre school repeatedly studies Chairman Mao's teaching, "All work of the school is for the purpose of changing the students ideologically," and conscientiously analyzes the characteristics of the basic-level rural cadres. It decides to lead members of the study class to study and apply Mao Tse-tung's thought in a living way in relation to the question of grasping and exercising power well for the revolutionary cause, to strengthen their concept of political power, to heighten their consciousness of struggle between the two lines, and to conscientiously remold their world outlook.

To help these cadres grasp and exercise power well, the cadre school conducts education in the concept of proletarian political power. Members of the study classes are organized to repeatedly study Chairman Mao's great teaching, "The question of political power is a fundamental question of the revolution," to relentlessly criticize the "theory of dying out of class struggle" spread by renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i. Old cadres of the Red Army are invited to tell the history of revolutionary struggle and to lead all members to recall past bitterness and think about the present happiness. Cherishing strong class feeling, the members recall the miserable life in the old society and the suffering of having no power. They review the history of revolutionary struggle and the hardships met with in the course of seizing power. They freely talk about the great achievements made since the establishment of the State and look at the happiness brought about by the seizure of power. They denounce Liu Shao-ch'i's crimes in plotting restoration of capitalism and look at the danger of losing power. They analyze the new trends of the current class struggle and look at their responsibility of protecting power. They greatly enhance their consciousness of grasping power for the revolutionary cause.

On this basis, members of the school take the "three constantly read articles" as the guide, take Wang Kuo-fu, a distinguished production team leader, as their example, and analyze and criticize the "theory that it is a loss to be a cadre" in relation to their ideas. After repeated study and discussion, they generally heighten their consciousness of continuing revolution. A few cadres who came of families of poor and lower-middle peasants and have the idea of "half-baked revolution" realize that "whether or not the regime will change depends on who takes hold of the seal." They make up their minds to bear responsibility and blame and to take firm hold of the seal of power for the poor and lower-middle peasants.

The cadre school also conducts education in the struggle between the two lines, so as to help these cadres grasp and exercise power well. It organizes the members to study Chairman Mao's theory of continuing revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat, makes those members who have committed mistakes of the line tell about their experience and decry the poison of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and leads all to review the history of the struggle between the two lines in the Party and to extensively criticize Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in relation to the actual situation of the current struggle between the two lines in the countryside.

While conducting education in the struggle between the two lines, the revolutionary leading group of the cadre school pays attention to leading the members to put on the table problems in the struggle between the two lines and to find the causes through the world outlook, making them understand that "in order to take the correct road, they must first be red ideologically." The members courageously fight self and criticize revisionism in relation to their thinking and consciously remold their world outlook during revolutionary mass criticism. In this way, they greatly enhance their consciousness of the struggle between the two lines and clearly define the boundary between the two lines in practical work.

The basic-level rural cadres have not studied for a long time, but they have made tremendous achievements. The broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants hold that cadres who have been trained in cadre school have gone through three major changes.

First, they grasp the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought more firmly than they did before. In the cadre school, having strengthened their idea of political power, they actively study Chairman Mao's works for the purpose of grasping and exercising power well. As soon as they return to the production teams, they tightly grasp study and work hard to run the villages as great schools of Mao Tse-tung's thought. For example, the 84 production team cadres of Mop'an commune who have studied in the cadre school vigorously set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in their production teams and take the lead in studying and applying Mao Tse-tung's thought, thereby stepping up a new upsurge of the living study and living application of Mao Tse-tung's thought in these production teams.

Second, they are more conscious of tightly grasping of the class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. Returning to the production teams after study in the cadre school, many cadres get together with the poor and lower-middle peasants to hold "Never forget class struggle" study classes to analyze the new trends of the class struggle and to mobilize the masses to attack the class enemies actively, thereby creating a new situation of grasping revolution and promoting production.

When meeting with a problem, many cadres make analysis of the line and often organize the masses to make revolutionary criticism. This plays a tremendous role in consolidating the collective economy and heightening the consciousness of the masses in the struggle between the two lines.

The poor and lower-middle peasants say happily: "In the cadre school, the production team leaders learn real skills. They first draw a 'line' when meeting with a problem. They see clearly the direction of socialism!"

Third, they exert still greater revolutionary efforts. To grasp the seal for the poor and lower-middle peasants, these cadres fear neither hardship nor fatigue, act as the vanguard in revolution and go in the fore in production. The poor and lower-middle peasants praise them, saying: "We feel at ease when these cadres take hold of power!"

The training of basic-level rural cadres in Hsinchin hsien "May 7" cadre school attracts strong response in various departments in the whole hsien. To go to study in the cadre school has become a strong desire of the broad masses of revolutionary cadres and the personnel of various trades in the whole hsien. Some organizations dealing with finance and trade and public health have sent a group of their cadres to the cadre school. Some other departments also have asked the cadre school to train their cadres.

The revolutionary leading group of the cadre school has made a serious study of this new situation and reported to the hsien revolutionary committee its views on the training of cadres for various lines of trade. In line with the spirit of Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the hsien revolutionary committee has decided to send the members and functioning cadres of revolutionary committees at various levels of the whole hsien and the personnel of the departments dealing with culture and education, industry and commerce to labor and study at different periods and by groups in the cadre school.

- Organizational Group of Liaoning Provincial Revolutionary Committee, Organizational Group of Luta Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Political Work Group of Hsinchin Hsien Revolutionary Committee

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RIVER CONTROL

Taching River Project in North China Completed Ahead of Time

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Jun. 18, 1970)

builders and cadres have completed the taching river project of the haiho river harnessing in hopei province, north china, ahead of schedule as a result of their hard work from last winter through this spring. they were inspired by our great leader chairman mao's call "the haino river must be brought under permanent control exclamation" and have won a victory for mao tsetung thought and for chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

with the middle and lower reaches of the taching river now harnessed, an important component of the entire haiho river control project is finished. the taching river lies in between the tientsin-pukou and peking-kwangchow railways, in central hopei. the river course was narrow and silted up, and therefore unable to accommodate torrents from the upper reaches. during the high-water season, the river would override its banks, causing floods or water-logging in the river basin. this seriously menaced the safety of tientsin and the tientsin-pukou railway.

some 300,000 workers from shihchiachuang, tangshan and six other regions of hopei province started a hard battle against this river last winter. they drained off more than 80 million cubic metres of water, built 47 bridges and two key projects, removed 73 million cubic metres of earth in dredging work and constructed dykes that involved 26 million cubic metres of earthwork.

both banks of the taching river have been reinforced and the channel deepened and widened. in some sections, the meandering course of the river has been straightened. the taching river is now linked with the tuliuchien river in a 210-kilometre waterway in central hopei, which ensures that torrents during the high-water season drain into the sea. this frees 14 counties in the tientsin, paoting and tsangchou regions from floods or water-logging and protects tientsin and the tientsin-pukou railway. this also provides favourable conditions for the development of industry and agriculture as well as navigation in the river basin.

harnessing the taching river was an extremely arduous task since most of the work had to be done in the water. in line with chairman mao's teaching: "political work is the life-blood of all economic work", the builders and cadres working on this project gave prominence to proletarian politics and ran various mao tsetung thought study classes. by studying and applying chairman mao's three constantly read articles ("serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and "the foolish old man who removed the mountains"), they strengthened their determination to "dig a river for the revolution and harness water for the people" and greatly speeded up the construction. in the course of the work, 83,000 "five-good" builders and more than 5,700 "four-good" units came to the fore. the builders displayed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. even when the river was ice-bound and the land covered with snow, they kept on working and won one victory after another. in the tense struggle to seal the dam, 180 builders of the hsiunghsien county braved cold under 10 degrees below zero, to work in the water.

this project is a great victory for the people of all the counties of hopei province who united to harness the river. the counties and communes worked with a communist spirit and undertook socialist coordination and cooperation. they united as one in the struggle, all vying for the difficulty work and showing a willingness to leave convenience to others. during the final stage, work in the hantan region slowed down because the builders also had other tasks. on learning this, builders from other regions and counties immediately sent people to help. at the work site in kuangping county, the dyke was suddently breached. people from other units rushed there to help, bringing boats, timber and machines. within only two days, they stopped up the breach and drained the water, thus making it possible for construction to continue.

the cadres and builders at the haiho river work site are now conscientiously summing up their experience. they pledge to continue to foster the spirit of continuing the revolution, guard against arrogance and rashness, advance from victory to greater victories and strive for speedy and thorough realization of chairman mao's great call: "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control exclamation"

INDUSTRY

China's Machine-Building Industry Advances Through Struggle between Two Lines

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1970)

china's machine-building industry has made new advances and is now in an excellent state, thanks to its following the great leader chairman mao's general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism."

the great proletarian cultural revolution has given impetus to the vigorous development of the industry.

since entering the great 1970's, production of china's machine-building industry has risen with each passing month. total value of production and the output of major products increased by wide margins in the first four months of this year. the output of equipment for the iron and steel industry, tractors and diesel engines for agriculture, petroleum equipment, chemical industrial equipment, power generating equipment and cutting machine tools greatly exceeded that for the same period of last year. the consumption of raw materials, fuel and power for many products dropped markedly. the many technical innovations made have raised the technical level of the machine-building industry.

this vigorous development is a great victory for chairman mao's general line for building socialism and the policy of "walking on two legs", that is, the simultaneous development of national and local industries, of large enterprises and medium-sized and small enterprises, the simultaneous use of modern and indigenous methods of production, and so on. and it is also a signal success for the great proletarian cultural revolution.

in the development of the machine-building industry there has been a fierce struggle between the two lines: one is to bring into play the initiative of both industry under the central government and local industry and launch vigorous mass movements with everybody taking a hand; the other is to tap the initiative only of industry under the central government and rely on a handful of people working in isolation.

an upsurge in the growth of local machine-building industries emerged in 1958 under the brilliant guidance of the general line for building socialism, which was formulated by chairman mao.

freeing their minds of blind faith in conventions, the revolutionary masses built thousands of small and medium-sized machinery plants throughout china, in both town and country.

however, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents frenziedly opposed chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and tried to sabotage it by slashing the new local industrial undertakings and suppressing the initiative and creativeness of the revolutionary masses. this hampered the growth of the industry.

in the course of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the revolutionary masses in machine-building have held high the banner of revolutionary mass criticism and used invincible mao tsetung thought as their weapon to expose the heinous crimes of liu shao-chi and his agents in strangling local initiative for running industry. they have criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist trash peddled by liu shao-chi and his agents, such as the slavish comprador philosophy, the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace and "let experts run factories". through the criticism, the revolutionary masses have become far more alert to class struggle and the struggle between the two lines. so they have been following chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line with much greater consciousness than before.

a new upsurge for local machine-building industries is now sweeping the country, characterized by mass movements and self-reliance. small and medium-sized machinery plants and farm machine repair and manufacturing factories have sprung up in many provinces and autonomous regions.

honan province in central china has begun to make whole sets of machinery for small iron-smelting plants, mines, hydro-electric power stations, cement plants and chemical fertilizer plants, thus creating favourable conditions for even faster development of local industry.

chinghai province in northwest china has built scores of small and medium-sized machinery plants. it had only a few before. it made dozens of products, including machine tools, ball bearings, water-turbine generating sets for rural areas and small electric machinery this year.

the mass movement for building small and medium-sized machinery plants has brought outstanding results particularly in the development of the local motor-car industry. twentyseven provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions have made their own trucks, some on a trial basis and others in serial production.

with the rapid development of medium and small local machine-building industries, many big machine-building plants which make major products for the state, have raised high the brilliant banner of the "constitution of the anshan iron and steel company", displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and tapped their potential as the backbone of the industry.

grasping revolutionary mass criticism, the peking no. 1 machine tool plant smashed liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line and set an all-time production record last year. exceeding the designed capacity, the plant almost doubled its production in the first four months of this year, compared with the corresponding period of last year.

the workers of the shenyang no. 1 machine tool plant have criticized the "theory" that production had reached the maximum. they made better use of the potential to increase production. the plant fulfilled the state plan 40 days ahead of schedule last year with the whole year's production coming to three times the designed level. in the first quarter of this year, production again topped the plan, with a 10 per cent increase over the corresponding period of last year.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the old base of the machine-building industry -- peking, shanghai, tientsin and liaoning -- provided modern machinery for the state's major items. the machine building workers in shanghai have criticized the wrong ideas of "going in for things big and comprehensive" and "worshipping things foreign and despising things indigenous". they have combined big, medium and small enterprises, displayed communist style of work and undertaken wide socialist coordination irrespective of different trades. this resulted in the rapid increase in productive capacity and the ability to make whole sets of machinery.

the revolutionary machine-building workers persisted in starting with indigenous methods and combining them with modern ones. in taking their own road for developing industry, they have made many new achievements. the workers have designed and made thousands of new products over the past year, including a 125,000-kilowatt steam turbo-generator with water cooled stator and rotor, 120-ton pure oxygen top-blown converter, electronic-controlled new machine tool, 4,000-ton horizontal stamping machine, 32- and 40-ton tip lorries, high-power gas turbine and mechanized rice-transplanters. many of the products are light, small, highly efficient and easy to operate. some are up to or surpass advanced world levels.

following chairman mao's great teaching: "china ought to make a greater contribution to humanity", the machine-building workers are in the midst of a socialist revolutionary emulation and a vigorous mass movement to increase production and practise economy. they are determined to achieve even greater successes to win honour for the great leader chairman mao and the great socialist motherland.

SUGAR CANE PRODUCTION

China's Kwangtung Province Greatly Expands Sugar-cane Acreage

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Jun. 18, 1970)

the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members and revolutionary cadres in kwangtung province, china's main sugar-cane producer, relying on their own strength, have worked hard to expand the sugar-cane acreage in line with chairman mao's great principle "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people". the total acreage this year is 13 per cent over last year's and reaches an all time high.

the province's party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels pay great attention to the production of sugar-cane. they organized many mao tsetung thought study classes of poor and lower-middle peasants and revolutionary cadres who conscientiously studied chairman mao's great teaching: "china ought to make a greater contribution to numanity." this helped them understand better that they are growing sugar-cane for the revolution. leading members of shunten county revolutionary committee and its staff went to production brigades and helped them run mao tsetung thought study classes and carry out revolutionary mass criticism. as a result, the growing plan for the whole county was overfulfilled, with some 510 hectares planted more than last year.

adhering to chairman mao's teaching "it is imperative to grasp typical cases well", the party organizations and revolutionary committees at all levels conscientiously summed up and popularized typical experience in expanding sugar-cane production. a mass drive to grow sugar-cane for the revolution developed throughout the province. hill slopes were reclaimed over the past months. over 13,300 hectares of reclaimed land was planted to sugar-cane.

the commune members are now weeding, applying manure and doing other field work to win the first good harvest of the 1970's.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ARAB COUNTRIES

Palestinian Fighters, Syrian Friend Warmly Hail the Great Leader Chairman Mao's Solemn Statement

(NCNA-English Damascus, Jun. 17, 1970)

a number of palestinian fighers and a syrian friend warmly hailed the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement in support of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism. in their recent interviews with hsinhua, they said that chairman mao's statement inspires the world people further to unite in their struggle against the common enemy, u.s. imperialism.

nabil franjieh, fighter of the palestine liberation organization, said: "the broad masses of the palestine people hailed the statement of the great leader chairman mao as a statement of historic importance. chairman mao says in his statement: 'in the world of today, who actually fears whom? it is not the vietnamese people, the laotian people, the cambodian people, the palestinian people, the arab people or the people of other countries who fear u.s. imperialism; it is u.s. imperialism which fears the people of the world. it becomes panic-stricken at the mere rustle of leaves in the wind.' this is very correct."

he said: "we palestinian people will persevere in armed struggle which is the only way to fight world imperialism and zionism headed by u.s. imperialism. just as chairman mao has said: 'political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.' we will never lay down our arms before the complete liberation of palestine and we will certainly win final victory."

abu nidhal, fighter of the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh), said: "chairman mao's statement is a great support and encouragement to us. mao tsetung thought illuminates the road on which we are advancing. we palestinian people, fearing no sacrifice, are determined to fight and defeat u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism and liberate our homeland. chairman mao's statement is a great call to the world people. it inspires them further to unite to fight the common enemy, u.s. imperialism."

mostafa, fighter of the popular front for the liberation of palestine, said: "chairman mao's statement was issued at a time when the struggles against u.s. imperialism waged by the palestinian people, the three indo-chinese peoples and the american people are all developing vigorously. chairman mao's statement will further stimulate the development of the world people's struggle against u.s. imperialism. we palestinian people firmly support the struggle of the three indo-chinese peoples because we are fighting alongside them in the same front against the common enemy. our struggle has received firm support from the chinese people, the arab people and the people throughout the world. just as chairman mao says: 'a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support.' our palestine cause is a just one and final victory surely belongs to us."

abu khalid, fighter of the people's organization for the liberation of palestine, said: "chairman mao's statement is a

great call to the world people to fight against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs. it deals a heavy blow to u.s. imperialism while it gives great inspiration to the palestinian people and the world people. we palestinian people, together with the people of the indo-chinese countries and other countries of the world, are determined to fight and defeat u.s. imperialism and its lackeys."

syrian friend walid said: "chairman mao's statement shows the orientation to the struggling people. the statement said: 'a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big.' this is very correct. we syrian people had fought and defeated french imperialism. we arab people should do as chairman mao says in his statement: 'strengthening their unity, supporting each other and persevering in a protracted people's war', and we will certainly defeat u.s. imperialism and israeli zionism and liberate the usurped arab land of ours."

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Ambassador to Korea Li Yun-chuan Calls on Cambodian Head of State Samdech Norodom Sihanouk

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Jun. 18, 1970)

li yun-chuan, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the democratic people's republic of korea today called on samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of kampuchea, who is now on a state visit to korea.

samdech norodom sihanouk and ambassador li yun-chuan had a cordial and friendly talk.

before this, ambassador li yun-chuan also called on samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of kampuchea and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

CHINA AND CONGO

Chinese Military Delegation Leaves Peking for Friendly Visit to People's Republic of Congo

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1970)

su yu, vice-minister of national defence, and the chinese military delegation he is leading left here by plane yesterday afternoon for the people's republic of the congo on a friendly visit at the invitation of the government of the people's republic of the congo.

the deputy leader of the delegation is tuan su-chuan, deputy commander of the foochow units of the chinese people's liberation army. members of the delegation are wang yueh-hsi, deputy director of the foreign affairs bureau of the

national defence ministry, and yang tse-min, military attache of the chinese embassy in the people's republic of the congo (now in brazzaville).

the delegation was seen off at the airport by wang shusheng, vice-minister of national defence; peng shao-hui, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; tien wei-hsin, deputy director of the p.l.a. general political department; yen chun, deputy director of the p.l.a. general logistics department; chi peng-fei, vice-foreign minister, and others.

also present at the airport were samba oscar, charge d'affaires ad interim, and francois biene, second counsellor, of the embassy of the people's republic of the congo in china.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Pledge to Carry Anti-US Struggle Through To the End in Response to Chairman Mao's Great Call

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 17, 1970)

the great leader chairman mao's solemn statement, "people of the world, unite and defeat the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs exclamation", has tremendously inspired the japanese people who are struggling against the u.s.-japanese reactionaries. japanese friends of various circles have warmly hailed the publication of chairman mao's solemn statement and pledged to respond to the great militant call of chairman mao by pushing the struggle against the japan-u.s. "security treaty" to a new high and carrying the patriotic anti-u.s. struggle through to the end.

yoshio kondo, an activist of the japan-china friendship movement, said that chairman mao tsetung's solemn statement is a tremendous support and encouragement to the people of the whole world and a clarion call guiding them in their struggle against u.s. imperialism.

he said that every word and sentence of chairman mao's solemn statement is of great significance. particularly, chairman mao has pointed out, "revolution is the main trend in the world today". this, together with the two possibilities regarding world war, has pointed out to us the precise orientation.

chairman mao has further expounded in his statement the development of the world situation in which "the enemy rots with every passing day, while for us things are getting better daily" and pointed out that the struggles of the world's people against u.s. imperialism and its running dogs are developing vigorously, kondo said, adding that the days of u.s. imperialism are numbered. chairman mao has pointed out: "a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big." this fills us with hope in victory and increases our courage in struggle. we must respond to chairman mao's call and, with full confidence and militant courage, push forward our struggle against the u.s.-japanese reactionaries and the revisionists.

hiroshi toge, secretary general of the kyoto chapter of the japan international trade promotion association, said with emotion that chairman mao tsetung's solemn statement is a great inspiration to the war of resistance against u.s. aggression and for national salvation waged by the people of viet nam, laos and cambodia, to the national liberation struggles of the asian, african and latin american people and the revolutionary struggles of the people of the whole world. it is a tremendous encouragement to the japanese revolutionary people who are striving to strengthen and expand the national-democratic united front and struggling against the u.s.-japanese reactionaries, japanese militarism and revisionism.

toge said that chairman mao teaches us in his statement: "a just cause enjoys abundant support while an unjust cause finds little support. ... the people of a small country can certainly defeat aggression by a big country, if only they dare to rise in struggle, dare to take up arms and grasp in their own hands the destiny of their country. this is a law of history." these words have infinitely inspired the people of the world in their just struggle against aggression and oppression by u.s.-led imperialism and by social-imperialism. he stressed that it is not u.s. imperialism, social-imperialism and the reactionaries of various countries but the proletariat and the revolutionary people of all countries who determine the destiny of the world. by uniting closely and forming a powerful anti-u.s. united front, the people of all countries will certainly fulfil the glorious revolutionary task of defeating the u.s. aggressors and all their running dogs.

ichioku ichien, an activist of the japan-china friendship movement, said that the statement of chairman mao is of great significance. it will push the revolutionary struggle of the world people and the struggle for national liberation to a new high.

ichien pointed out that when nixon was unceasingly expanding the u.s. aggressive war to the whole of indo-china and the rest of asia, china expressed firm support for the national liberation struggle of the world people and the revolutionary struggle of the people in the united states and other countries. this clearly indicates the steadfast, just stand of socialist china under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung.

ichien said that the people of the world will respond to the great call of chairman mao, strengthen their unity, support one another and thoroughly defeat u.s. imperialism and all its running dogs.

in conclusion, he stressed that only by responding to the solemn statement of chairman mao and closely uniting in their struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries can the various progressive forces in japan win final victory.

CHINA AND MAURITANIA

Newly Appointed Mauritanian Ambassador to China Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1970)

mohamed ould sidi ali, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the islamic republic of mauritania to the people's republic of china, arrived in peking by air today.

CHINA AND RUMANIA

Rumanian Paper Praises Development of Friendship and Solidarity between Rumanian and Chinese People

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Jun. 17, 1970)

"scinteia" praises the development of friendship and solidarity between the rumanian and chinese peoples in a commentary yesterday on the recent visit of the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of the rumanian socialist republic to china.

the commentary said: the visit of the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council of the rumanian socialist republic led by comrade emil bodnaras to the people's republic of china at the invitation of the central committee of the chinese communist party and the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china has gone down as an important event in the history of the development of relations of fraternal friendship and comradely unity between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of rumania and china.

it added: although rumania and china are separated by a long distance, there exist firm ties of friendship and cooperation between our two parties and two peoples. just as comrade ceausescu has pointed out: "the rumanian communist party and the socialist republic of rumania give a special appraisal to the relations with the communist party of china and the people's republic of china; in future we will continue our activities for the multilateral development of the friendship and cooperation between our two parties and two peoples."

it went on: during the visit, the rumanian delegation made contacts on the highest party and state level and was received by mao tsetung, chairman, and lin piao, vice-chairman, of the central committee of the communist party of china. the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. comrade emil bodnaras, head of the rumanian delegation, held talks in a friendly and cordial atmosphere with premier chou en-lai, comrades kang sheng, huang yung-sheng and li hsien-nien on bilateral relations and international questions of interest to the two parties and two states. it can be affirmed that the exchanges of views during the visit yielded positive results and made an important contribution to the

further development of the relations between the two parties and two countries in keeping with the interests of the rumanian and chinese peoples, the anti-imperialist struggle, and the struggle for social progress and world peace.

it said: the rumanian delegation expressed the high appraisals of the rumanian working people of the outstanding achievements scored by the 700 million chinese people, under the leadership of the communist party of china headed by chairman mao tsetung, in the development of industry, agriculture, science and technology -- achievements which have made china a powerful and prosperous socialist state. the achievements of people's china and its scientific and technological might which has found vivid expression quite recently in the successful launching by the people's republic of china of its first man-made earth satellite, have deeply impressed the delegation. the delegation saw industrial, agricultural, social-cultural items and witnessed the tremendous progress made by the chinese people.

the commentary said that in referring to the staunch struggle waged by the rumanian people in combating natural disasters, comrade kang sheng said: "in the struggle against natural disasters, the rumanian party and government leading comrades headed by comrade ceausescu have gone personally to the front and led the rumanian people and armed forces in waging a tenacious battle against the floods, thus greatly reducing the damage brought about by the floods."

the commentary pointed out that in the visit and during the talks, both sides saw with satisfaction the growth of the links of internationalist solidarity and comradely cooperation between the two parties of rumania and china and the steady development of economic, political, cultural, scientific, technical and other relations between rumania and china. comrade chou en-lai said at the banquet: "we are very happy to note that in recent years, the friendly relations and cooperation between china and rumania have steadily developed and become strengthened. the relations between our two countries are based on the principles of complete equality, mutual respect for territorial integrity, mutual respect for state sovereignty and independence and non-interference in each other's internal affairs."

the friendship and solidarity between the peoples of rumania and china, the commentary said, have manifested themselves vividly when rumania is in difficult circumstances caused by the serious flood. as everyone knows, the people's republic of china has promptly provided assistance to our flood victims. the rumanian people express their most profound thanks and heartfelt gratitude for this and regard it as a proof of comradely friendship and solidarity and of proletarian internationalism.

the commentary noted that this visit has shown once again that the rumanian and chinese parties, governments and peoples are developing their solidarity in the struggle against imperialism, against the imperialist threats towards freedom and sovereignty of the peoples of various countries and have shown their stand of respecting the right of the people of each country to decide their own destiny.

it added: in the speeches made by both sides during this visit, stress was laid on the common stand of firmly condemning the united states for its aggressive war against the peoples of viet nam.

laos and cambodia and on giving full support to the peoples of these countries in their joint struggle to drive out the aggressor troops and to strive for their sacred and inviolable right to solve their national problems by themselves.

the meeting between comrade emil bodnaras and cambodian head of state samdech norodom sihanouk expressed our people's confidence in the victorious advance of the khmer people's struggle led by the national united front of kampuchea and the royal government of national union.

the commentary said that the particularly important role played in international life by the people's republic of china with enormous material and human resources has become an indisputable fact in contemporary history. without the participation of the people's republic of china, any important and basic question of the world today cannot be solved. this is the consistent stand of rumania. during this visit, this stand was reiterated. basing on this viewpoint, our country has been constantly struggling for restoring the legitimate right of the people's republic of china in the united nations.

the commentary said in conclusion that public opinion in our country expresses its satisfaction with the positive results of the visit paid by the delegation of the grand national assembly and the state council to people's china, extends its salute and best wishes to the chinese people and reiterates its determination to strengthen the internationalist solidarity between the peoples of the two countries in the interest of rumania and china and of the struggle for the triumph of socialism and peace in the world.

CHINA AND SOMALIA

Vice President Mohamed Ainanshe and Other Somali Guests Visit People's Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 18, 1970)

mohamed ainanshe, vice-president of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia, and all members of the somali government delegation he is leading this morning visited the hunghsing (red star) people's commune on the outskirts of peking. they were accompanied by li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

despite rain, commune members lined the route to give a warm welcome to vice-president mohamed ainanshe and the other distinguished somali guests upon their arrival. the welcomers repeatedly shouted: "we salute the somali people exclamation" "long live the friendship between the people of china and somalia exclamation" "we firmly support the somali people in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism exclamation"

han hsin, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, told the distinguished guests how the poor and lower-middle peasants and other commune members, responding to chairman mao's great call: "in agriculture, learn from tachai", had displayed the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle and won remarkable achievements in agriculture, forestry,

livestock breeding and side-line production and in building small-sized industry.

the guests visited the commune's paddy and wheat fields. they made detailed enquiries about the commune's yields of rice and wheat and how the crops were grown and managed. later, they visited a stud farm, a dairy farm and a milk powder factory.

vice-president mohamed ainanshe praised all the achievements the commune members had made by adhering to chairman mao's teachings. he wished them still greater success.

Great Leader Chairman Mao and His Close Comrade-in-Arms Vice Chairman Lin Piao Meet Somali Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1970)

our great leader chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao today met brigadier general mohamed ainanshe guled, vice-president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, and all members of the somali government delegation led by him.

the members of the delegation are: captain mohamed omar gess, member of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia; mohamud ghelle elmi, secretary of state for industry and commerce; abdurahman elmi amir, director-general of the ministry of agriculture; mohamed haji hassan, director of the department of commerce of the ministry of industry and commerce; basi mohamed sufi, chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs; and bashir ahmed ali gardaad, development officer of the planning department of the ministry of planning and co-ordination.

chairman mao and his close comrade-in-arms vice-chairman lin piao had a cordial and friendly conversation with vice-president mohamed ainanshe and the members of the delegation.

when the distinguished somali guests came to the reception hall, chairman mao and vice-chairman lin shook hands with them in welcome. they also posed for photographs.

present at the meeting and conversation were: tung pi-wu, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china; chou en-lai, premier of the state council; kang sheng, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; huang yung-sheng, chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council.

Protocol of Economic and Technical Cooperation Agreement between Chinese and Somali Governments Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1970)

a protocol of the economic and technical cooperation agreement between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the democratic republic of somalia was signed in peking today.

present on the occasion were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and mohamed ainanshe, vice-president of the supreme revolutionary council of somalia.

fang yi, the chinese minister of the commission for economic relations with foreign countries, and mohamud ghelle, somali secretary of state for industry and commerce, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

present on the occasion on the chinese side were wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, chi peng-fei, vice foreign minister, chou hua-min, vice-minister of foreign trade, and leading members of the departments concerned including yuan hua-ping, kung ta-fei, han hsu and chen mu-hua.

present on the occasion on the somali side were members of the somali government delegation: mohamed omar gess, abdurahman elmi, mohamed haji hassan, basi and bashir.

Somali Government Delegation Attends Performance of Modern Revolutionary Ballet "The Red Detachment of Women"

(NCNA-English Peking, Jun. 19, 1970)

mohamed ainanshe, vice-president of the supreme revolutionary council of the somali democratic republic, and the somali government delegation he is leading attended a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" given by the china dance drama troupe here this evening.

accompanying them in seeing the performance were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, wang hsin-ting, deputy chief of the general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, and leading members of the departments concerned fang yi, chi peng-fei and chou hua-min.

vice-president mohamed ainanshe and the other distinguished somali guests were given a standing ovation when they entered the theatre accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee kuo mo-jo and others.

after the performance, vice-president mohamed ainanshe, vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee kuo mo-jo and others went on the stage and warmly shook hands with the actors and actresses to congratulate them on their success in the performance.

the distinguished somali guests went sight-seeing on the great wall this morning.

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US-JAPAN SECURITY TREATY

US-Japan Military Alliance and Tojo Film

(Hong Kong Ta-kung Pao, June 24, 1970)

The "automatic renewal" of the US-Japanese military treaty is an indication of intensified pushing of the policy of aggression and policy of war by the two countries.

Tomorrow is the 20th anniversary of the war of aggression against Korea launched by the US. The signing of the US-Japanese military treaty was first realized during the Korean war.

In 1960 the US imperialists moved one step further and carried out aggression against Indochina. The US and Japan then revised their military treaty, which is the so-called "Security Treaty" in force today.

Now, as the US imperialists enlarge their kindling of fires in Indochina, the military treaty is "automatically renewed." Everyone naturally knows what that means.

To push its "new Asian policy" of "fighting Asians with Asians," US imperialism has formally led Japanese militarism to the front of the stage. On their part, the Japanese reactionaries, who want to relive the old dream of "Great East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," also try to use this opportunity to extend their influence abroad.

The movies made by the Japanese reactionaries in the past already openly and boldly erected monuments to the militarists. Now, like a leper who can no longer hide his disease, they are trying to reverse the verdict on Hideki Tojo by letting him appear in a film, Warlord, which is being made.

In the past few days Japanese people of all circles have risen to hold demonstrations everywhere to oppose the Sato government's crime of conspiracy with US imperialism. The Japanese are a great nation. They will absolutely not let US imperialism ride on their backs. Nor will they silently let Japanese militarism succeed.

Asia is no longer the Asia of the thirties and the forties. The people of all Asia will stand by the side of the Japanese people and resolutely struggle to smash the new military alliance between Japan and the US. (Shih Chün-yü)

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